

The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861
No. 12,411

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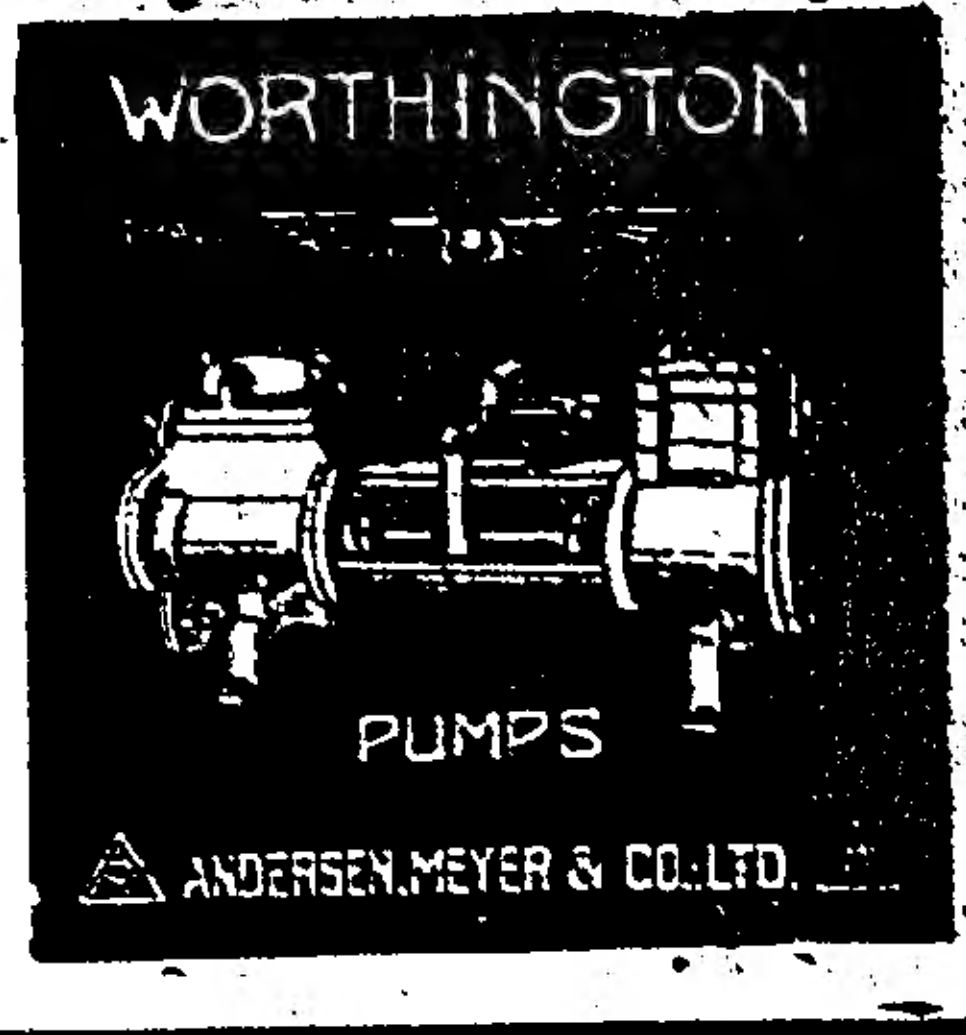
號四十六月六英港

WEDNESDAY JUNE 14, 1922.

日九十月五

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SINGLE COPY 10 CTS.
530 PER ANNUM



LATE SIR PATRICK MANSON.

Left Over £57,000.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 13.

The late Sir Patrick Manson (formerly of Hongkong) left estate valued at £57,439.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Holland's Representatives.

The Hague, June 13.

The Netherlands will be represented by Dr. Patyn, Vice-President of the Dutch delegation to Genoa, at the preliminary discussions at The Hague beginning on the 15th inst., afterwards by Dr. Struycken, Councillor of State, and Dr. Huzarova, Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs. The latter two will also represent Holland on the non-Russian commission, which assembles on the 26th inst.

France Cautious.

Paris, June 13.

It is announced that as The Hague conference is of a purely technical character and is not empowered to decide any question without reference to the Governments, the French Cabinet has decided to send a mission of enquiry composed of experts to be appointed later. A Bill will be submitted to Parliament assigning a part of the balance remaining of the vote for Genoa as expenses of the experts, thus permitting Parliament to express an opinion on the Hague conference.

PRESIDENT HARDING FORCING SUBSIDY BILL.

Congress Realising Danger of Retaliation.

Washington, June 14.

President Harding has informed the Chairman of the House Rules Committee that unless the Ship Subsidy Bill is passed before the adjournment he will feel obliged to call a special session to deal with it.

The Bill is meeting with considerable opposition, on the ground that it is likely to involve retaliatory measures from other Powers, hence would defeat its own object.

U. S. Federation of Labour Opposes Measure.

Cincinnati, June 14.

The convention of the American Federation of Labour unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Ship Subsidy Bill as inimical to the public interest and destructive of the hope of the nation's sea-power, and has forwarded a protest to Congress.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Surrey's Check to Yorks; Another Big Kent Win.

London, June 13.

At Bradford, Surrey beat Yorks on the first innings. For the home team Sutcliffe scored 114 in the first innings.

At Tonbridge, Kent beat Essex by an innings and 205 runs. For the visitors Bickmore scored 120, Seymour 159, and Hurst 110.

At Stourbridge, Warwick beat Worcester by 223 runs. In the winners' second innings Smith scored 115.

At Gloucester, Derby beat Gloucester by 158 runs.

At Southampton, Hants beat Leicester on the first innings. In the Hants first innings Mead made 105, while King scored 132 in the visitors' first innings.

At Brighton, Sussex beat Northants by an innings and 12 runs. In the winners' first innings Watson scored 111.

A FORGED TELEGRAM.

Reuter's Agency Let Down.

London, June 13.

With reference to Reuter's telegram from Pretoria on June 11th, stating that five prominent Nationalist leaders (including the Secretary of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, the editor of *Ons Vriend* and General Pienaar) had been arrested for treason, it transpires that Reuter has been made the victim of a forgery. The telegram bore the signature of Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria and was correctly and regularly addressed, but the correspondent sent no such message, nor has he any knowledge of it. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

YACHT'S WORLD TOUR.

Collecting Dolphins for the British Museum.

London, June 14.

The yacht *Malaya* is about to leave London on a thirty-thousand mile world trip through the Atlantic and Pacific, visiting New Guinea, and carrying the scientific expedition led by Dr. Cottle, a young Liverpool scientist, especially to hunt dolphins on behalf of the British Museum with a view to obtaining a more complete classification of these.

HELPING DISTRESSED EUROPE.

America's Splendid Work.

London, June 13.

The American Relief Administration was feeding over seven million people in the Volga Valley on May 31.

The work is rapidly extending to include over another million, while a quarter of a million children are being fed in Ukraine. This number is expected to reach 800,000 on July 1st.

BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

On a Cash Basis.

London, June 13.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Sir William Mitchell-Thompson said he was informed that some orders were being placed by Russia in this country, usually, be understood, upon a cash basis. There was no bar to Russia's obtaining practically all her requirements if she was ready with the actual cash.

DROUGHT AT HOME TOO.

Rain Brings Partial Relief.

London, June 13.

Following several hours' heavy rain in the provinces, benefiting the crops which had been suffering from drought, a heavy shower

HONGKONG HOTEL COMBINE.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Purchased.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 14.

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., has bought the Sanitary Steam Laundry.

[As is well-known, the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., is now controlled by the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., which has secured the bulk of its shares. The purchase now reported follows the lines taken by the Hongkong Hotel Company in absorbing the Hongkong Steam Laundry.]

At an extraordinary meeting of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co. held on June 8th, it was decided that the Company be wound up and Mr. A. E. Stewart was appointed liquidator. It was announced at the meeting that the Company has secured a firm offer for the whole of the Company's undertakings for £11,10,000, and that a liquidation on this basis would result in a return to shareholders of approximately £11,250 per share.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.

Count Uchida's Name in Golden Book.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 14.

Zionists here have inscribed the name of Count Uchida in the Jewish National Fund Golden Book.

THE RUBBER SITUATION.

London Brokers Take Gloomy View.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, June 14.

A London telegram says the Mincing Lane brokers take a gloomy view of the rubber situation. The fall in prices is attributed to rumours of market difficulties, due to increased stocks, also to the improvement in American exchange and the growing belief that rubber must find its own economic level.

AMERICAN LECTURER.

Coming to Hongkong.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 14.

Mr. Burton Holmes, the American travel-lecturer, has departed for the Yangtze Gorges. He is later planning a trip to Hongkong, Canton and the West River.

INDIAN LOAN OF £12,500,000.

Underwriting Arrangements in London.

London, June 13.

The underwriting is being arranged of a new Indian Government loan of 12½ millions sterling at 5½ per cent, to be issued at 95, repayable at par in 1932.

DUTCH COLONIAL MINISTER TO RESIGN.

Amsterdam, June 13.

It is understood that whatever the result of the Parliamentary elections on July 5th, M. de Graaf, Minister for the Colonies, will resign.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR EMBARGO.

Cape Town, June 13.

The Assembly has adopted a Bill extending for one year from June 30th the embargo on the importation of sugar.

TELEPHONE CHARGES.

More Queries by Legislative Council's.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son will ask—Will the Government before binding itself to a competent official to explain to the combined Committees of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce the terms of the Agreement with the China & Japan Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., so that the commercial community may realise whether the terms are just and equitable from their point of view as public subscribers to the Telephone Co.?

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Lowe will ask the following questions—

1. Assuming that the recent valuation by experts of the China & Japan Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., undertaken in Hongkong is in the neighbourhood of £180,000 will the Government explain why this has been arrived at on the basis of a compulsory acquired undertaking when the new local company to be formed to purchase same is to comprise the same shareholders, viz: (according to the latest records at the Supreme Court, the Oriental Telephone Co., and one other and in view of this fact will the Government order a new valuation to be made on a commercial basis?

2. Is the Government aware that according to the latest filed Balance Sheet 31st December, 1920, the value of the Goodwill and undertaking is put down at £103,000 and that the Auditors of the Company (Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co., C.A.) certify the Balance Sheet "subject to specific provision for depreciation and accrual renewals" which means that as a continuing company it is doubtful whether £103,000 is a fair value for the plant having regard to old age and partial obsolescence and that this reselling to itself at a profit of (say) £150,000 means the extortion of higher rates from subscribers largely to recoup the new Local Company for depreciation and obsolescence on the old plant?

3. In view of the fact that the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., is in a sound financial condition, even without taking into account the assumed accretion in the capital value of its assets, and is now seeking to break the contract of 1905 on the ground that the £10 rate does not pay, as well as the old £100 rate which latter rate if it had been continued would have proved a source of great profit to the Company during the regime of the high rate of the dollar and bearing in mind that the new rates not only reinstate the old rate but are in themselves 40% to 54% higher will the Government claim damages based on the present value of the dollar 2/6 i.e. say 5,000 subscribers at \$20.00 each for the 7½ years remaining of the agreement expiring 1930 in all say \$750,000 or thereabouts?

CHAN'S CANTON TROOPS.

To Be Ordered Out by Sun.

Our Canton correspondent states that at a tea-party given to journalists, Sun Yat-sen declared that Chan King-ming has displayed his inability to control his forces, and that but for his (Sun's) return to Canton they would have created terrible troubles. He has therefore decided to turn all Chan's troops out of the city within a few days, ordering them to proceed some considerable distance outside the city limits. This he would do in order to secure order in the city.

The Northern Squadron has been ordered by Sun Yat-sen to be on the alert and always to keep full steam up.

There has been considerable trouble with troops in Canton of late by reason of their being paid in notes. Sun Yat-sen has now ordered that they be paid in future in coin and that they must encamp at least 40 li outside the city.

It now transpires that the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of military officials urged the reopening of gambling houses, the revenue to be used for the payment of soldiers and to meet the redemption of banknotes. It is said that the proposal has been approved at a meeting of the Finance Department and that a syndicate has already offered fourteen million dollars per annum for the concession. At present it seems that only the matter of payment remains to be decided. The Finance Department wants a month's revenue paid in advance, but the syndicate is only willing to pay down five days' revenue.

SUN'S EXPEDITION.

Aeroplanes Busy.

Several aeroplanes of the Northern Expedition Army have been demonstrating at Yuan-chow city in Kiangsi during the past few days, says the *Canton Times*. The planes, driven by aviators of the First Aviation Corps, arrived at the city on the 8th. A bomb was thrown at the Headquarters of the Garrison Commission in Yuan-chow and exploded. Several soldiers were wounded. Hand-bills were distributed from the air advising the northern troops to turn their loyalty to the Constitutional army. Large forces of the Northern Expedition army under General Chan Kai-sun, a brigade commander of the Hunan Army, will soon arrive at the city to launch a general attack.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S LEAVE.

To Return in November.

To-morrow His Excellency the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) goes on leave by the s.s. *Empress of Russia*. He will depart unofficially from Murray Pier at 11 a.m.

His Excellency is proceeding to England via Canada, and will return to the Colony about the middle of November, coming out via Suez.

THE EZRA ESTATE.

Reported Big Purchase by Sir Robert Ho-tung.

Nine foreign and 173 Chinese buildings, together with 21 mow of land known as the "Hongkew Property" of the Edward Ezra Estate (Shanghai) are reported to have been sold on the 8th inst. to Sir Robert Ho-tung at the price of £1,050,000.

The property is in the neighbourhood of the Hongkew Market and is bounded by Boone, Nan-zing, Minghong, Seward and Wuchang Roads.

UNEMPLOYED SEAMEN.

No Union Quarters.

Recently the Chinese Seamen's Union of Hongkong succeeded in getting reduced to one dollar the amount that its members have each to contribute to the various boarding houses that give them board and lodging during periods of unemployment. It was only after prolonged negotiations that the proprietors of these boarding houses were brought round to the point of view of the seamen, who took pains to lay stress on the fact that large revenue from this business was obtained through the custom of the seamen of Hongkong.

As a counter-measure these proprietors have now banded themselves together into a protective association or guild, which includes a membership of over a hundred.

For the present at least, it is apparent that the local Seamen's Union do not intend to proceed with the plan recently announced of establishing their own quarters for unemployed members.

CHINESE POLITICS.

Wu Ting-fang Wanted.

A Shanghai telegram states that, according to report, Wu Ting-fang has asked Dr. Wu Ting-fang or his son to proceed to Peking to take part in the negotiations aiming at unification.

A Peking telegram states that by Presidential mandate Yen Wai-ching has been appointed Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Wu Pei-fu, Minister of Navy; and Wong Chung-wai, Minister of Justice.

It is stated that Wu Pei-fu will arrive in Peking to-day.

Peking, June 14.—Dr. Wellington Koo, interviewed by Reuter, said he did not want to take up the foreign portfolio. He wished first to return to England, but might come back to China in a few months.—Reuter.

THE WATER SHORTAGE.

A Boy's Trick.

A fine of three dollars was imposed this morning on a Chinese boy for meddling with a water hydrant in First Street, in the Western district, which has been put under the water restriction order in view of the present shortage.

A fitter of the Water Works Department stated that he saw a crowd collect round a hydrant in First Street, with tins and other receptacles in order to get water which had been produced with a stick in defendant's possession. They fled at witness's approach but the boy was caught.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The O.S.K. advise consignees that the *Alabama Maru* is now discharging cargo at Kowloon Wharf.—Page 4.

The Blue Funnel s.s. *Calchas* has arrived and consignees are given the usual notice on Page 4.

There are all-comedy programmes at the Coronet and Kowloon Theatres to-day.—Page 12.

Consignees of cargo per the T.K.K. *Taiyo Maru* should consult the notice on page 5.

Office rooms are to let in the Bank of China Building.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.5/16d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.74. Temperature:—82. Humidity:—83.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.08 p.m.

SPEAKING OF FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS



NOTICE.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN, KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "1."Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."Motors from 12 H.P. to
50 H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.Works Tel. K.31.
Manager K.633.
Secretary K.369.
Harbour-Engineers K.624.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering works.
Complete stock. Best terms.
Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO.,

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HING LUNG T. Phone 515.

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23, WYNDHAM STREET.

MRS. H. MORITA.

JAPANESE PRIVATE
MASSAGE.Mrs. USUNOYE c/o MATOUBARA
Telephone No. 405.
Apply 2nd Floor
10 Queen's Road, Central.

MEE-CHEUNG.

Have you ever been satisfied with a
photograph of yourself or your children? If not,
you will be, if you go toMEE CHEUNG
Ice House Street.Every photo we take out is a picture—
Beautiful, Artistic, Permanent.GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong.MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLSA French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box
of Martin's Pills in the house, so that
in the first signs of any irregularity of
the system a remedy may be ad-
ministered. These pills are never recom-
mended, because they are never sold.
All Chemists and Druggists sell them
throughout the world. (Post free 1/6.)
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost
of newspaper production, it has
been decided to make an in-
creased charge of 20 per cent.
on present rates, as from April
1st, 1922, on the following des-
criptions of casual advertise-
ments, namely:—Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society
Notices.This, of course, does not
affect the charges made for
contract spaces held by com-
mercial firms or for small
"Want" advertisements.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MRS. H. SUGA

MR. U. SUGA

No. 11, D'Almeida Street,
2nd Floor.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. Y. T. DON, a Chinese graduate
of the University of London, has been a teacher
of Chinese for many years. He has a thorough
knowledge of the Chinese language and is
able to teach in a simple and easy manner.
He has also a good knowledge of
English and is able to explain the
meaning of the Chinese characters in
English. He is now giving lessons in
Chinese in his home, No. 11, D'Almeida
Street, 2nd Floor. The lessons are
given in English and Chinese.WELL
KNOWN
PIANOSSLIGHTLY USED
at HALF PRICETSANG FOOK PIANO
COMPANY.

94A Wanchai Road.

PHONE 2137.

WE ANNOUNCE THE
OPENING

OF OUR NEW

WORKSHOP

IN

HONGKONG

AT

145 PRAYA E.

MOTOR ENGINEERS

GENERAL REPAIRS

OF ALL KINDS OF

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SPECIALISTS IN

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IGNITION

BARGAINS IN

NEW AND USED

MOTOR CARS AND

MOTORCYCLES

REEVES & CO.

145, PRAYA EAST

PHONES K.4002

K.673

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 13.

That Nationalist feeling is still high in Germany is evidenced
by the demonstrations of disorders at Koenigsberg and Munich.
The Government forbade the Reichswehr to participate in the
demonstrations at Koenigsberg in commemoration of Hindenburg's
victory at Tannenberg, but both the Reichswehr and the Marines
disobeyed, the latter marching in the procession with loaded rifles.
The Hindenburg parade clashed with a labour counter demon-
stration, which resulted in many casualties, including a workman
killed with the bayonet. President Ebert, who is visiting Munich,
was hooted and jeered by crowds of Monarchists who pulled down
the Republican flag at the station prior to the President's arrival.
The trade unionists lined the streets and conflicts ensued, but there
were no casualties as no soldiers were present.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, June 13.

It is stated that the 10,000,000 francs wanted by the Society of
Management of the Affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine
have already been found, notwithstanding the present difficulty in
getting funds for business of this description.The Tribunal of Commerce has dismissed the application of two
shareholders for the dissolution of the Banque Industrielle. The
Tribunal found itself unable to ascertain at present whether three
quarters of the capital was lost. It is pointed out that the only
data acceptable was the Banque's statement of July of last year
showing excess liabilities of 4,500,000 francs, while the capital was
150,000,000 francs.

AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Vienna, June 13.

Panic conditions prevail on the Bourse, the pound recording
100,000 crowns, equivalent to a 20 per cent. rise since June 6th.
This is attributed to unfavourable reports of the prospects of credit.
The Bourse closed with pessimism in business circles, which is
hourly increasing, everybody rushing to buy foreign money, fearing
that the crown will become valueless. Some of the principal indus-
trialists are refusing orders in crowns. Coal dealers are thus
stifling business despite the abundance of coal supplies. The
desperate situation has revived a campaign in favour of an economic
union with Germany.

HENLEY REGATTA.

London, June 13.

At a meeting of the Henley regatta stewards in London last
night, the Secretary reported that the entries of the Marine Club
for the Grand Challenge, and of Belyea, the Canadian champion,
for the Diamonds, were not in order, the necessary papers in ac-
cordance with rule four, which defines an amateur, according to
the Amateur Rowing Association's ideas, not being received. The
failure of the Canadian sculler to give evidence of his bona fides
was not surprising as doubtless he recognised the fact that he had
no chance against Hoover, the American crack, who recently de-
feated him at Philadelphia. It is thought possible that failure of
the French eight to complete their entry is due to the movement in
France to recognise the National Amateur Rowing Association as
the governing body of rowing in Great Britain.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN INDIA.

Lucknow, June 13.

Unlike the Nationalist Congress, the Khilafat Committee has
passed a resolution opposing civil disobedience as unavoidable, but
postpones aggressive measures until August 15th. Meanwhile, a
sub-committee was appointed to tour India to report regarding the
advisability of restarting civil disobedience. Quershi, who suc-
ceeded Gandhi as editor of *Young India*, has been arrested in con-
nection with seditious articles.

OPIUM SMOKING AT LIVERPOOL.

London, June 13.

Rejecting an appeal by two Chinese, who were fined £25 for
opium smoking, the Liverpool Stipendiary declined, however, to
endorse the Magistrate's recommendation for deportation, because
there was no evidence that the practice of opium smoking was
spreading to British residents. It transpired that the Chinese
colony was depleted during the war, but it was still the largest colony
in the country. Witnesses stated that apart from opium smoking
and gambling, the Chinese were generally law-abiding.

THE ROYAL DUTCH DEAL.

London, June 13.

It is understood that the Royal Dutch sale was due to the
Company's desire to increase its cash resources without issuing
new capital. The manager's pool state that the current year's
earnings distinctly exceed last year's.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARRESTS DENIED.

Pretoria, June 13.

The alleged arrest of five prominent Nationalists (mentioned
yesterday) is incorrect.Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSEThis trade mark
is the guarantee of
dependable electrical
equipment.

Doing the World's Work

Though the source of power may be miles
from the work to be done, the electric motor
makes possible its direct application to the task.Westinghouse Motors do this economically and well, for they are
designed to fit exactly their particular task and are built to meet the
highest standards of quality and service.Thus Westinghouse Motors are to be found in thousands of different
applications.

They operate power machines in the workshop.

They drive the most powerful locomotives.

They drive the propellers of merchant vessels and warships.

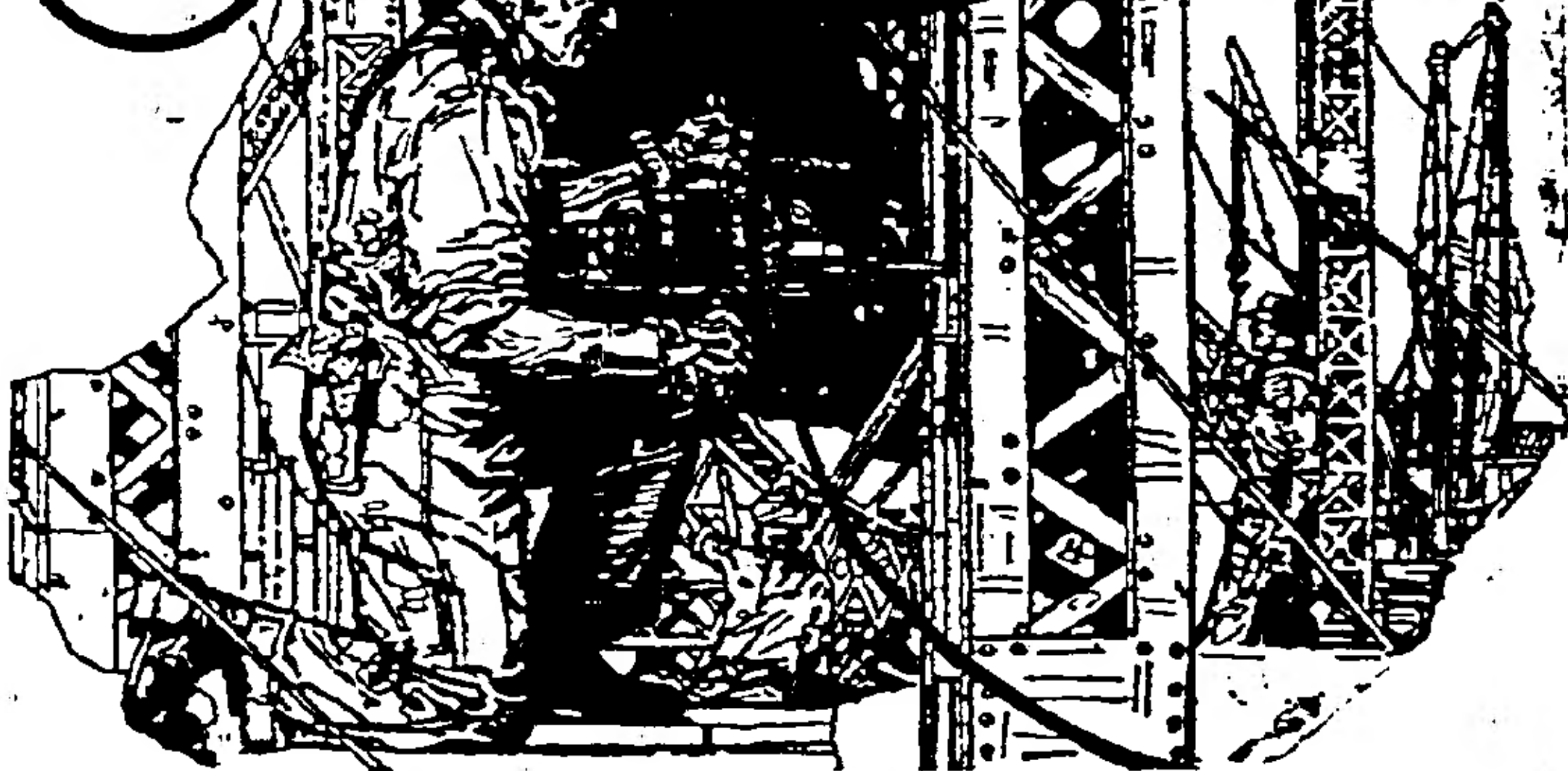
They turn the wheels of thousands of street cars.

They operate lathes, presses, shapers, tools, printing presses, elevators, and
thousands of other machines—doing their work so well that progressive con-
cerns have cast aside millions of dollars worth of former equipment in
order to install them.They grind coffee for the grocer, chop meat for the butcher, sweep,
wash, iron and sew for the housewife.When the motor bears the Westinghouse Electric trade mark
satisfactory service is guaranteed.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

1 The Bund, Shanghai.

Cables: WEMCOEXPO.

Let Westinghouse
engineers help to
solve your electrical
problems.JAPAN'S FOREIGN
POLICY.

No Changes Involved.

Tokyo, June 13.—The Foreign
Minister, Count Uchida, has
issued a statement to the Press
saying the foreign policy of Ad-
miral Kato's Ministry involves no
changes and will give effect to
agreements concluded and de-
clarations made at Washington.
Japan is at present strictly neu-
tral in regard to China. When a
unified, stable government has
been established Japan, as well
as other Powers, is willing to
extend the necessary financial
assistance. The withdrawal of
troops from Hankow, Peking and
other points in North China is
only delayed owing to disturbed
conditions. The situation in
Siberia does not justify the im-
mediate withdrawal of troops, but
when order is restored and pro-
tection to Japanese guaranteed,
the troops will be speedily with-
drawn.—Reuter.

NO LICENCE.

Motorist Fined.

A. Basto, of 5 Chatham Road,
Kowloon, was summoned for driving
motor car No. 480 without a
licence. Mr. Basto said that he
was learning to drive and this was
the first time he had taken a car
out. He was going not more than
10 miles an hour as he had his
mother and sister in the car.
Sergeant Smith said that the
place where the defendant drove
was not suitable for learning pur-
poses as it was about 300 yards
from the children's shelter and be-
sides there was always a good deal
of traffic. Defendant should prac-
tise in a secluded place such as
Kowloon City.When asked by the Magistrate
what enabled him to discover
that Mr. Basto had no licence, Ser-
geant Smith replied that he noticed
defendant was acting in a suspicious
manner and appeared to be
nervous when passing.
Defendant was fined \$5.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR BURMA

London, June 13.

The House of Commons has adopted legislation providing for
the grant of a constitution to Burma similar to that of the Indian
provinces.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, June 13.

The three months' old engineering dispute has been settled.
The A. E. U. ballot resulted in 75,478 voting in favour of
acceptance of the employers terms and 29,423 against.

SWIMMING LESSONS.

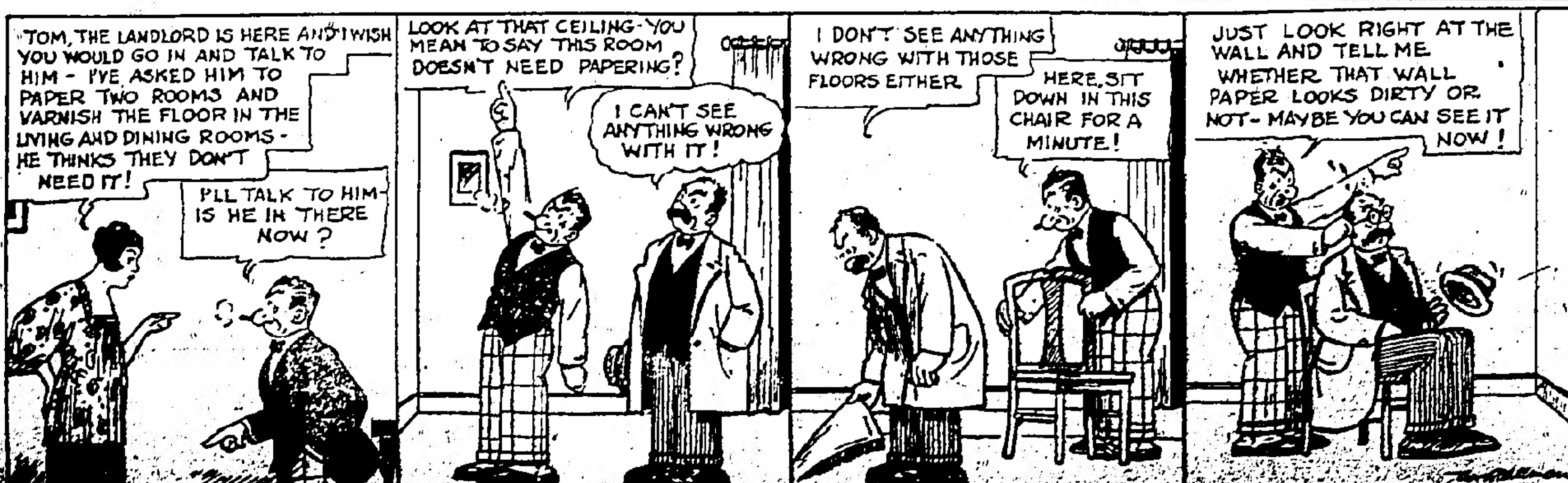
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Classes.

Monday brought to an end the
excellent scheme of the Chinese
Y.M.C.A. to give swimming lessons
to school-boys. It was a 30 days
concession to the youngsters.
There was no compulsion, but a
hearty invitation was given and
that it was availed of is indicated
by the fact that 900 boys from
eight schools visited the baths to
learn to swim. They were taught
the crawl stroke, which the instruc-
tors thought the easiest to teach,
and 740 "graduated," by swimming
unaided across the pool. It was
the first effort of the kind in Hong-
kong and the Y.M.C.A. are to be
congratulated upon its success.MANY CHANGES HAVE
BEEN MADEin the manufacture of glasses:
one of the most important is that
invented by Sir William Crookes,
who, as the result of numerous
experiments, combining glass
with various metals, has succeed-
ed in producing a material which
cuts off 95% of the infrared or heat
rays together with the ultra-
violet or chemical rays, called
Sir William Crookes' glass.
Crookes' lenses of any prescription
in either regular or Toric form are
manufactured by the Hongkong
Optical Co., successors to Clark &
Co., manufacturing and refracting
opticians—the most competent
manufacturing optical establish-
ment in the colony—located in 53,
Queen's Road Central.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

None So Blind As Those Who Won't See.

BY ALLMAN



Stocked by:—SUI YICK.

TAI LOY, WAI LOONG.

NOTICE.



HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS

Its durability, washability, and high gloss make it the ideal distemper for all interior and exterior work.

Made by the Hall Distempering Co. Ltd., London.

Write for our prospectus "Hall's Distemper".

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Hong Kong & South China.

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No. 149, Wing Lok Street

No. 214, WHITEFIELD RD.

TELEPHONE 2257

TELEPHONE 1910

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE.

Mr. Nankatsu Akaji.

A Graduate of the Tokyo Massage School, has opened a massage room on the First Floor of 2 Queen's Road, Central. Office hours from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. Akaji gives massage on scientific lines, based on instruction in anatomical physiology.

Fee for treatment—\$2.00 per visit.

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THE PILFERAGE OF CARGO

Burden on Shanghai Shipping Companies.

On more than one occasion within the past two years reference has been made in these columns to the amount of cargo pilferage proceeding in Shanghai. The principal point we were impelled to make at these times was that when pilferers were caught the sent nces upon them should be substantial, and with proper deference to the judicial authorities concerned we drew attention to the increasing severity of the courts at Home in dealing with offences of the kind under notice. Here the tribunal principally interested was the Mixed Court, and those bringing complaints to its notice had the satisfaction of seeing that with every additional case taken for trial the penalty was increased, in line with the Home procedure. It was believed that the pilferage evil, rampant as it had been here since about 1918, was somewhat checked by these steps, although there was no doubt in anybody's mind that the great majority of the wrong-doers were never brought to justice. A swift journey across the narrow strait of Settlement at Yangtsi-poo offered much inducement to the thieves to take a risk in that direction, while if that were likely to prove impracticable, the Pootung hint-land held out immense attractions in the direction of safety both for person and fruits of pilferage. We are now told that at Home appreciable progress has been made in curbing the operations of pilferers, and certain reasons have been assigned for this better state of affairs. This naturally arouses fresh interest in the local situation, and while we may point to some improvement, we find a really extraordinary state of affairs responsible for it. It comes to this that the shipping companies have had to employ what is virtually a police force of their own in order to mitigate the evil, and apparently, unless the proper authorities are to tackle the subject adequately, the companies will be put to this expense for an indefinite period.

In greater degree, or less four public authorities are concerned in Shanghai with the maintenance of such a condition of security as would reduce pilferage to a minimum. These are the Police of the International Settlement, the French Concession, the River and Pootung, Of these the River Police are primarily interested, the patrolling of the harbour being in their hands. The other forces have their responsibility first when the cargo has left the river, and secondly in cooperating with the River Police in the detection and apprehension of malefactors. Now the harbour of Shanghai is a very extensive place in these days, what might be described as its business limits running to between seven and eight miles, and we find a force consisting of one Inspector, four Sergeants and eleven foreign Constables (vide the Hong List) charged with the duty of looking after it.

We understand that four steam-launches are at their disposal for getting about the Harbour, and, of course, they have Chinese assistants. The work of patrol, however, does not complete the round of their duties, for the Customs fire-boat is in their charge. Obviously their duties are onerous, and there can be small opportunity to attend to all the details which to-day clamour for attention. For its size and the equipment at its disposal the force is perfectly efficient, in fact, remarkably so, but a glance at the extent of the harbour and the work going on day and night shows that it is utterly inadequate in numbers to cope with conditions to-day. The consequence is that at their own expense the shipping companies have had for many months past to employ their own watchmen. A certain number would, as a matter of course, be requisite at all times, but when a single steamer to-day needs eight of them before its owners can even hope to minimize the pilferage, and when every lighter loaded with cargo has to have its own particular policeman, the case is intolerable and calls for urgent reform. The present is a ruinously expensive way of carrying on police work, and what is worse, the wrong people are paying for it.

Letters are passing on this subject and at no distant date action by the various Chambers

ELECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Success of the Democratic Party.

The Manila Bulletin of the 7th inst. states: "Returns of the election in Manila at 2 o'clock this morning indicated a sweeping victory for the democratic party. Figures as they came in from the various precincts to the city hall where the final counting was made, unmistakably showed that Manila has turned democratic and for the first time since the passage of the Jones law in 1916, which authorized the creation of the Philippine legislature and an elective municipal board for Manila, all the elective officials from the city for the legislature and all the members of the city council, are democrats."

In its issue of the 8th inst. the Manila Journal states: "The defeat of the right hand man of Speaker Osmena in the Philippine legislature, Representative Mariano P. Latorio, first vice president of the nationalist party, at the hands of the collectivist candidate, Juan Luna, in Mindoro; the almost certain defeat of Senator President Quezon's most trusted lieutenant in the senate, Senator Pedro Maria Sison, by the nationalist candidate, Alejo Mabasa, in Pangasinan; the defeat of Senator Filemon Sotto, one of Speaker Osmena's trusted men, by his own brother, Vicente Sotto, democratic candidate, both of whom are running for representative for the second district of Cebu; and the overwhelming victory of almost all the democratic candidates over their nationalist and collectivist opponents, were the main features of the election returns from the provinces yesterday afternoon and late last night as told by figures received at the executive bureau and through the special dispatches received by the Bulletin."

"The final result of the election in Manila was announced early last night and, as was predicted, all the democratic candidates were returned by an overwhelming vote."

"In but two or three of the 100 election precincts in Manila did the collectivists win, the rest going to the democrats by two to one or more."

"The democratic candidate for the municipal board that polled the lowest on the democratic ticket, Aurelio Periquet, beat the collectivist candidate for the board who got the highest vote among his colleagues by more than 600 votes."

of Commerce is anticipated. The fact of the matter, of course, is that the means of policing the Harbour have not kept pace with its expansion, and it is no secret that the details of what is considered a workable system of police have been drawn up by the interests chiefly concerned. Under this the foreign branch of the river Police would be brought up to fifty in round numbers, and would be officered by a Superintendent and four Inspectors, besides an adequate number of Sergeants, while the Chinese branches would be in the vicinity of a hundred men. In place of the present launches fast patrol boats would be introduced, provided with sufficiently strong searchlights, and thus day and night the police would be able to keep their eyes upon all that might be happening alongside ships in the river. With such a system in operation a very great improvement could be confidently expected. And the reform is one about which there should be no difficulty, certainly not as regards finance. The Port of Shanghai yields a very handsome return in revenue to the Customs, and we are safe in saying that it contributes a very large proportion of the total available for other services beyond foreign loans. A proportion of this money should rightly be devoted to the proper protection of the trade here, in fact it should be a first charge on the revenue. That protection should not be paid for, as it is at present, by a virtual levy on the shipping companies, as is actually happening now. Peking, we anticipate, will have to consider the matter at no distant date, and the Customs authorities there should have no hesitation in giving effect to the recommendations. Only a very peculiar condition of affairs, such as we are unable to conceive, could justify delay.—North China Daily News.

WU DEMANDS JAPAN'S LOANS BE PAID SOON.

Tung Kang's Plan For Refunding Calls For \$400,000,000 Loan.

Peking, May 31.—The new financial policy of the Chinese Government was decided upon at an informal conference held in the home of Finance Minister Tung Kang in the South City last night, at which the Minister of Communications Kao En-hung and other persons responsible for the carrying out of General Wu Pei-fu's policies participated.

The general lines of the scheme are the revival of Chinese Government credit by the funding of all loan obligations and the pruning of administrative expenses to meet a budget modelled as nearly as possible upon that of the first year of the Republic. It is hoped that the saving in interest effected by the funding of loans will also be a considerable factor in placing the country again on a sound financial basis.

It is estimated that the enormous sum of four hundred million dollars silver will be required for the funding of the loans. This total is composed of the following sums: for Japanese loans one hundred and eighty million dollars, for American and European loans eighty million dollars, for domestic issues two hundred and forty million dollars.

The most remarkable feature of this scheme is that it provides for the complete payment of the Japanese Nishihara obligations and their abolition is a possible leverage upon China in the hands of Japan. The influence of General Wu Pei-fu is here seen. He insists upon a clean sweep of these debts through their frank recognition and funding.

Many details of the scheme remain to be considered, although some of the most obvious difficulties received full discussion last night. In harmony with the policy of the new Finance Minister the public will be kept in knowledge of all developments. Mr. Tung Kang, who received visitors in his home in the South City at seven o'clock this morning, stated that several months would be required to develop this scheme.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET.

America's Conditions.

Secretary Hughes has reaffirmed in sledge-hammer fashion the sole conditions on which the United States will do business with the Bolshevik regime, writes Mr. F. W. Will, the special correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The Soviet, Mr. Hughes declared in effect, must abolish its anti-capitalistic system before it can expect commercial intercourse or political recognition. The necessary moves in that direction, Moscow is notified, are exclusively within the control of those who now dominate the affairs of Russia."

America's attitude was restated to a delegation from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which presented at the State Department a resolution calling for immediate, "full and formal recognition of the Soviet republic."

Secretary Hughes' reply was courteous, but firm and unequivocal. It indicated primarily that the position of the United States, as laid down on March 25, 1921, has undergone not the slightest change. Harking back to his rejoinder to that first raid of the Soviet on the favour of the Harding Administration, Mr. Hughes again set forth the elementary impossibility of entering into relations with any Government founded on Bolshevik principles.

He points out that without productivity within its own borders, Russia's need for credit cannot be gratified. "It is idle to expect credit," he adds, "unless there is a basis for credit." Such a basis, Secretary Hughes explains in a striking phrase, "is dependent upon the existence of a Government that is competent to discharge, and shows a position to discharge, its international obligations."

A week or two after the Harding Administration took office in 1921, the Soviet Government appealed to Washington through M. Litvinov, its commissioner at Raval, and now one of its delegates in Genoa, for formal recognition. Secretary Hughes

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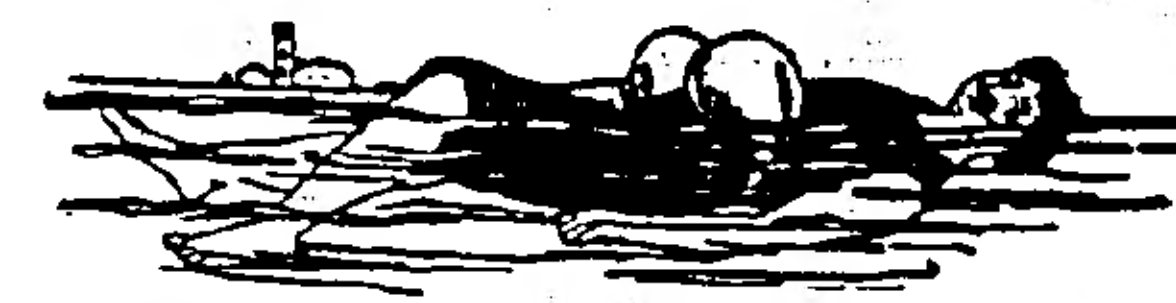
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rejoined that America saw no working out their own destiny. hope for the "Russian people There is no desire to interfere in their internal affairs. The principle that is involved is one that we cherish here. Its application has been somewhat complicated by the organized efforts on the part of the Soviet regime to interfere in the domestic affairs of other peoples.

"With respect to intercourse, it is quite evident that you are under a serious misapprehension. There are no legal obstacles to trade with Russia. The obstacles that exist to trade with Russia are due to the situation in Russia, which is in the control of those who dominate the affairs of Russia. Some time ago I pointed out the essential conditions for a return to productivity in Russia. That was not a formula; that was not an artificial conception; that was simply a statement of fact. Russia needs credit, but it is idle to expect credit unless there is a basis for credit. That basis for credit cannot be supplied from the outside. That basis for credit has got to be supplied inside of Russia.

"Political recognition follows the establishment of a sound basis for intercourse. Political recognition is dependent upon the existence of a government that is competent to discharge and shows a disposition to discharge its international obligations. This whole matter is in the control of those who dominate the affairs of Russia. We are most desirous to do what we can to aid in Russia's recuperation, but they must establish the basis for such recuperation."

Whether by accident or design, the reaffirmation of America's position coincided to the hours with consideration of the same question at Genoa.

"There is no disposition to interfere with the Russian people in

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WANTED.—Immediately. Chinese Translator with first class knowledge English and can use typewriter. Reply in own handwriting stating age, salary and qualifications to Box No. 735 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—Office rooms on 3rd floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road, Central, to be let. Occupation from 15th of July. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

TO LET.—New European flat situated in Wantai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to Compradore Department of Banque de L'Indo Chine.

TO LET.—FANLING, A New Bungalow situated on Wo Hop Sek. Apply to Tsang Foo & Co.

TO LET.—Offices top floor Prince's Buildings. Apply Harry Wicking & Co.

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LOST.—Brooch, prawn shaped, studded brilliants, ruby eye, gold claws. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to Pentreath and Company, Alexandra Buildings.

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FOR SALE.—A Baby's carriage, Dunkley's 1921 Model, silver plated handles and fittings throughout, include umbrella basket, storm apron, safety brake and silk canopy, never been used. Apply to Telephone 3840.

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HONGKONG-WICHOW LINE.
S.S. "KOCKNING"

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Thursday, the 15th. June, 1922 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

4 cases White Averill Enamel
4 cases Black Averill Enamel
2 cases Carmine Averill Enamel
2 cases Pink Averill Enamel
2 cases Vermillion Averill Enamel
2 cases Dark Blue Averill Enamel
2 cases Pale Blue Averill Enamel
2 cases Pale Green Averill Enamel
9 cases Percolin Enamel
14 cases Calpaco Aluminium Enamel

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Monday, the 10th. June, 1922, commencing at 5 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

About 1500 Selected Stamps mostly Hongkong, Great Britain and Colonials
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Full particulars from Catalogues On view from Thursday the 15th Terms—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are instructed to sell **WITHOUT RESERVE** The Steamship **"KAM MA"** Now lying off Shamshuipo under an Order of the Court by **PUBLIC AUCTION** on **TUESDAY** The 20th. day of June, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m. At their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The ship is a wooden ship of approximately 1800 tons capacity with accommodation for about 800 Chinese passengers. Length 232 ft. or thereabout Beam 35 ft. or thereabout For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros. The Auctioneers.

For further particulars apply to MESSRS. JOHNSTON STOKES and MASTER Prince's Buildings or to MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. the Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN Extra Gymkhana is fixed for Saturday, July 8th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Jockey Club and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries close Tuesday, June 27.

HONGKONG ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

THOSE interested in the formation of a St. David's Society in Hongkong are kindly requested to note that it is proposed to hold a meeting to discuss the preliminary details in Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co's Offices, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, at 5.30 p.m. on the 20th. June. Ladies are invited to attend.

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Consignees per Co's. Steamer "CALCHAS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th. June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th. June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th. July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 14th. June, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI and MANILA.

The Company's Steamship "ALABAMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 20th. June, 1922, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th. June, 1922.

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According to telegraphic advices received from London The Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd. have declared a dividend at the rate of 3/6 per share payable on ordinary shares on July 5th. against Coupon No. 39

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The large number of weddings which are taking place in this last week of April, says a London daily, are a testimony to the continued vitality of the super-saturation regarding luckless May marriages, which dates back to pre-Christian days. Ovid referring to it as a byword among the plebeians of Rome. Many nations besides our own have held the belief in the unlucky marriages of the month of flowers, and the Scots attribute the tragic fate of their Queen Mary to the fact that she was married on May 16.

One of the greatest living authorities on William Blake, painter, poet, and mystic, in the person of Mr. Archibald George Blomfield Russell, has been appointed to fill the vacant position of Lancaster Herald of the College of Arms. Mr. Russell has made the subject his hobby and has written several standard books upon it. His publications include "The Letters of William Blake" and "The Engravings of William Blake," while he was also the author of the catalogue of an exhibition of Blake's works, which was held at the National Gallery in the year before the war.

The vogue for hotel dancing which shows no sign of decline, is bringing much profit to the capable dance bandmen, for whose services there is an increasing competition between London and New York. Many of them, and not least the inevitable saxophonist, receive fees which to the orchestral musician of a decade ago would be a source of much envy. One hotel, for example, needs the services of no fewer than five bands to permit of the weekly provision of 40 odd hours of tea, dinner and supper dancing. Now many of the staid hotels have come along with after-dinner dancing to add to the demand for musicians, who must include in their orisons a plea that the dancing craze may never wane.

Besides being the church at which Nelson worshipped, the old Parish Church of Marylebone, which is to be restored, is famous as being the church at which Robert Browning married Elizabeth Barrett, while among the burials recorded in the register are those of Hoyle, author of the treatise on whist; the portrait-painter Allan Ramsay, son of the author of "The Gentle Shepherd;" and Charles and Samuel Wesley, the organisers and composers. Originally, the Mother Church of Marylebone, the building was erected in 1741 on the site of an edifice constructed in the 15th. century on the removal of the ancient church of Tyburn which, standing in a lonely spot, was much subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells and ornaments.

Presumably the famous white elephant of Rangoon referred to in a message from that picturesque city as being the sister of one of the two elephants awaiting shipment to the London Zoo is the animal that used to be kept on the platform of the celebrated Shwe Dagon (Golden Rangoon) Pagoda before the war, says a well-informed commentator. It was captured as a baby during one of the periodical khaddah drive in Upper Burma, and brought down to Rangoon, where a tremendous fuss was made of it by the Burmese, who venerated the animal as being sacred. It was a friendly brute in its youthful days, and would wander around the platform helping itself to sugar-cane, plantains, and other toothsome delicacies exposed for sale on the stalls, completely ignoring the devout worshippers reciting their prayers to the various shrines of Buddha with which the Pagoda is crowded. But it was certainly not white, the only respect in

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Selfridge's contention that the Englishman's love of tea makes him calmer than the American finds support in the researches of the late Sir Walter Besant. In the days before tea-drinking became popular, said the historian, the vast quantities of wine taken with every meal, including breakfast, made our forefathers far more nervous and emotional than we moderns. All classes, he declares, were swifter to wrath and more prone to sudden outbursts and violent deeds than is the case to-day.

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which it differed from ordinary elephants being the tail, the hair on which was of a reddish brown colour.

Seaport gossip indicates the Royal Marine Light Infantry as the next corps to be affected by Service economies. It is stated that the "Red" Marines are henceforth to be concentrated at Plymouth and reduced in numbers. If this should mean, after all, the abolition of the Chatham division and the closing of the Walmer depot, it will sever a 170-year-old link between Kent and the "Jollies." The first British regiment ever raised for sea service was known as the "Admiral's Regiment," and was formed in 1664 from the ranks of London's trained bands. Doubtless many Thames watermen volunteered for the ranks of the "Jollies" of King Charles's time, and to this day the Royal Marine Light Infantry, according to the military historian, share with the Buffs the privilege of marching through the City of London with fixed bayonets.

It is a far cry from Lord Houghton, the poet, and Charles Dickens, the novelist, to Lord Leverhulme, the head of a vast concern that supplies a good part of the nation with soap. The Newspaper Press Fund, over whose festival dinner the great commercial magnate presided just recently, has this record, the two litterateurs being in the chair at the first functions of the organisation, nearly 60 years ago. There are now few categories of our "notables" who have not been represented among the Fund's dinner festivals, from Royal dukes to commoners. The list includes six Prime Ministers, commencing with Gladstone, and concluding with Mr. Lloyd George, and there is scarcely a famous man of the past half-century who has not officiated in the chair at this yearly money-raising event.

DISCIPLE OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

Visiting Far East for Illustrations.

The call of the East, plus a real mission, has served to bring Mr. Burton Holmes, the author and traveller, out here again. He arrived in Shanghai last week after two months in Japan, where he has been executing that mission.

Briefly, the mission is this. He is writing the 17th volume of a series of books which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are bringing out. It is "The Japan of Lafcadio Hearn. As It Is To-day." The American publishers have just gathered the 16 volumes of Hearn's works together and Mr. Holmes' trip to Japan was in the nature of a photographic pilgrimage to collect illustrations of those little-known and well-known spots of Japan which Hearn in his whimsical, gracious and fluent manner, has made historical. The volume which Mr. Holmes is writing, will be the rounding-out of the complete edition.

In Japan, Mr. Holmes travelled over the ground which Lafcadio Hearn has immortalised in his works, but which is off the beaten track and little known to the average traveller. The author's eldest son accompanied the famous traveller on his trip through Matsue, Izuma, "the province of the gold," and the cradle of Japanese civilisation, the Oki islands, forty miles off the coast, famous for their connection with the Russo-Japanese war. It was off these islands that the torpedo boats lay during the struggle. With the memory of Mr. Hearn's son, and the works of the author as a guide-book, Mr. Holmes followed the trail of the books, gathering impressions of his own as well as photographic material, for the volume which shall be a memorial to the author who loved Japan so well that he has left nothing but the beauty of her in his works.

Mr. Holmes is going up the Yangtze, through the gorges, on a trip that would be a holiday if it were not for the fact that he has brought a camera along with him. When he left the Orient five years ago, his moving picture man remained out here for two years more gathering reels of Chinese scenery. Mr. Holmes is here now to go over the ground that the movie man left uncovered for him, and to take "stills" to supplement the movie films, for future travel talks in the States.

MAKING BAD WORSE.

The Ruin of Kwangsi.

The story told by our correspondents yesterday and to-day of the ruin of Kwangsi reads like a chapter from the German invasion of Belgium and France, says the N. C. Daily News of the 8th. inst. The beginning of the trouble was the attempt made, a year ago, by General Lu Yung-tung, a Kwangsi man and formerly Governor-General of the Two Kwangs, to invade Kwangtung and re-establish himself in Canton. He was defeated and his forces took to the mountains, where they appear to have supported themselves mostly by brigandage, to which trade one imagines they were never particularly strangers. It is but fair to say that the Kwangsi irregular forces seem to have been equally merciless with the Kwangtung troops, whom they were pursuing. Whatever the Kwangsi pursuers made haste to gather up. And the result is a train of ruined and depopulated cities that were once rich and full of people. But the greater responsibility rests on the Kwangtung leaders. They were right to resist Lu Yung-tung's attempted invasion, and public sympathy was on their side. But having entered the province and overthrown whatever government it had, they never seem to have tried to set up anything in its place. Even during the months of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's stay at Kweilin, his followers and forces do not appear so much as to have tried to put down the bandits and leaderless Kwangsi troops that preyed on the country-side. They flooded the province with worthless paper money and that was all. It is a bitter comment on the boast of a Southwest China united under Canton against the tyrannous north.

MAKING BAD WORSE.

MAKING BAD WORSE.

JAPANESE GUBERNATORIAL CONFERENCE.

Practical Suggestions Advanced.

At a meeting of the Japanese provincial Governors various views were advanced respecting administrative readjustment. Important suggestions were made by the Governors of Hiroshima, Kanagawa, Nagano and Wakayama.

It was recommended, for instance, that as sanitary and hygienic affairs are now handled by several Government Departments—the Home Department, the Department of Education, the Department of Justice, as well as the War and Naval Departments—there is a lack of unification; and as it is impossible to improve the administration of sanitary affairs under such conditions an independent Department to handle all sanitary affairs should be established.

A Department for National Defence should be established to unify and combine the present War and Naval Departments, as well as the Naval and Military Headquarters.

A State Department of the Interior should be established to take the place of the Departments for Home Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce, and Education.

A Traffic Department should be established to handle all business relating to rivers, bays, railways and roads; and the present Railway Department should be abolished.

The Colonisation Bureau should be annexed to the Department for Foreign Affairs.

The mandatory power of the Prefectural Governors should be enlarged and the Taxation Offices, Mining Offices and Forestry Offices should be transferred to the local Governments and placed under the control of the Prefectural Governors.

The number of juridical authorities should be decreased by between one-third and one-half of the present number.

The pensions of officials should be increased, so that the officials in active service, being relieved of anxiety about their means of living after retiring from service, may perform their duties with increased efficiency.

The administration of harbours and bays, which is now undertaken by the Harbour Offices, Custom Houses, Water Police, and the Light House Bureau of the Communications Department, should be placed under the control of one office.

MAKING BAD WORSE.

The Ruin of Kwangsi.

MAKING BAD WORSE.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Changes.

Mr. C. H. Jones, chief officer, Wuhu, is on reserve.
Mr. J. Beck, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wuhu.
Captain J. V. Simpson, from reserve, has gone master, Wingsang.
Captain G. E. Vaughan, of the Wingsang, is on reserve.
Captain J. M. Wright from reserve, has gone master, Hsiaoang.
Captain M. Courtney, of the Hsiaoang, is on reserve.
Captain G. F. Matthews, from reserve, has gone master, Chipping.
Mr. W. C. Webb, acting master, Chipping, has gone chief officer, same ship.
Mr. F. T. Harris, chief officer, Chipping, is on reserve.
Mr. E. P. Kidby, from leave, has gone sup'y second officer, Suifu.
Mr. E. J. Twist, from leave, has gone sup'y second officer, Hangsang.
Mr. D. Summers, sup'y second officer, Waishing, has gone second officer, Kingying.
Mr. E. W. Lowson, from reserve, has gone sup'y second officer, Kungwo.
Mr. K. Scott, chief engineer, Koonshing, is on reserve.
Mr. L. McWilliams, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Koonshing.
Mr. R. Campbell, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer, Kungwo.
Mr. D. B. Ritchie, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Esang.
Mr. C. Ross, acting chief engineer, Esang, is on reserve.
Mr. N. Y. Klopfer, second officer, Kiangwah, has gone second officer, Hsiaoan.
Mr. A. Kalnin, second officer, Kwanglee, has gone second officer, Kiangwah.
Mr. O. Graia, second officer, Hsiaoan, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.
Mr. A. Vourms has been appointed fourth engineer, Kiangshun.

U.S. BASEBALL.

"Babe" Ruth Scores Another Home Run.

The following are the latest results:

JUNE 7

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—St. Louis 2, Boston 5. Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 2. Chicago 4, New York 9. Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Philadelphia 2, Detroit 6. New York 9, Chicago 7. Washington 9, Cleveland 8. Boston 7, St. Louis 3.

JUNE 8

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—St. Louis 5, Boston 1. Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 5. Chicago 5, New York 11. Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Philadelphia 6, Detroit 7. New York 7, Chicago 2. Washington 6, Cleveland 1. Boston 7, St. Louis 5.

"BABE" RUTH'S FOURTH. Chicago, June 8.—Babe Ruth got his fourth home run of the season to-day in the game against the White Sox. Nobody was on the bases.

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with your wife and your stomach. For the stomach's sake an occasional dose of Pinkettes is exceedingly beneficial. They aid the appetite, gently cleanse the system, stimulate the liver, banish constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, clear the skin and purify the breath, also relieve Piles and prevent diarrhoea and dysentery.

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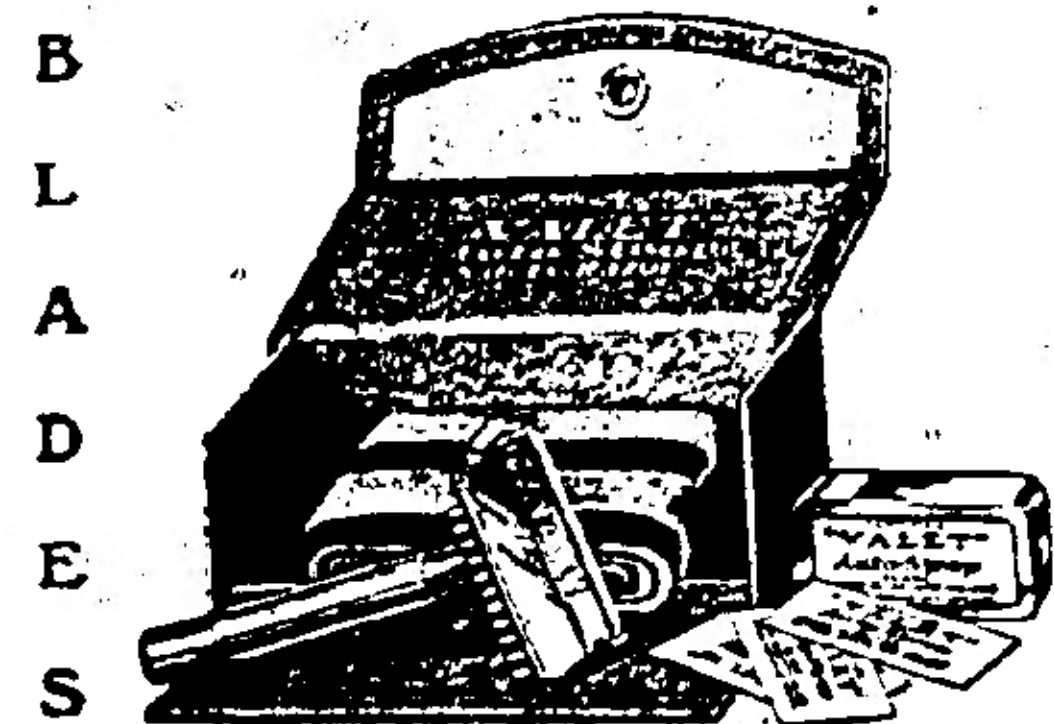
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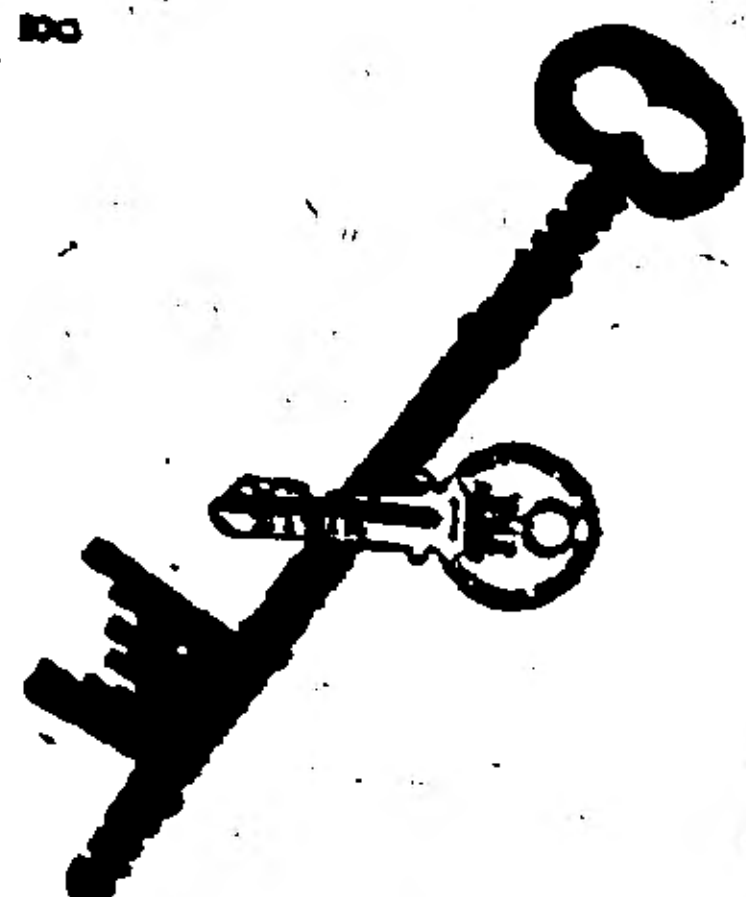
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prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks and expert
European supervision.

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A great benefit was
conferred upon a key-carrying
race when Linus Yale, Jr.,
discovered that in order to
have a strong lock it wasn't
necessary to carry a big key.

YALE

DEATHS.

GRACA OZORIO.—Gabriella
Maria, beloved daughter of Dr.
and Mrs. F. M. Graca Ozorio, at
10, Seymour Terrace, to-day.
The funeral will pass the Monu-
ment at 6.15 p.m. to-day.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 14th June, 1922.

BARON KATO'S MINISTRY.

The selection of Admiral Baron
Kato as the new Premier of
Japan may cause some confusion
—as it did at the Washington
Conference—with Viscount Kato,
the ex-Minister of Foreign
Affairs and former Ambassador
to Britain, who is the leader of
the Kensei-kai party. As the
new Premier, who was Comman-
der-in-Chief of the Japanese
naval forces in the war against
Germany, is also taking the
Admiralty portfolio, there is an
appearance of the Service tradi-
tion being strengthened instead
of relaxed, as desired by the pro-
gressives; but this is explained
by the fact of Baron Kato having
already filled the Ministry of
the Navy. Count Uchida's
experience as Foreign Minis-
ter is evidently valued, he
being one of the two members
of Viscount Takahashi's Cabinet
to retain their offices. The other
is Viscount Yamashita, the
Minister for War, who naturally
defends the custom of appointing
Service members to the combatant
departments, but has shown that
he is not insensible to public
opinion. Apparently the other
appointees are relatively new
men, at present not much known
outside of Japan. As happened
when Viscount Takahashi was
invited to form a Cabinet only a
few months ago, it was expected
by some that Prince Saionji, one
of the few survivors of the
Genro, would head the new Gov-
ernment. The Prince, however,
has been in indifferent health for
some time. Baron Saito, who
has done good work since going
to Korea as Governor-General,
and Baron Goto, a member of the
late Mr. Hara's Ministry and now
Mayor of the Metropolis, were
also mentioned as "probables," or
at least as possibilities.

Viscount Takahashi's downfall
appears to have been due to per-
sonal considerations in the form
of differences with some of his
colleagues; and, in the present
state of Japanese parties, these
factors rather obscure political
issues. Rumour has it that Baron
Kato owes his selection to Genro
influence, and this, coupled

with the fact that a high
naval officer now actually
heads the Ministry, would sug-
gest a reactionary policy. On the
other hand, the new Premier is
credited with the intention of
revising his country's policy in
relation to Siberia, while it is
understood that the international
pacts reached at Washington will
go through as if no change of
Ministry had occurred. The
ensuing months will probably give
some clue respecting the much-
debated point as to whether
Liberalism is advancing in
Japan.

War Memorials.

The unveiling of war memorials
at the office of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson and Company this
morning again directs attention
to the fact that even the founda-
tion-stone of the Colony's
memorial has yet to be laid. Of
course, "the finest site" has been
occupied for some time by the
Prince's Pavilion, but that struc-
ture has now almost totally dis-
appeared, and we now have hopes
of seeing work on the War
Memorial being begun right
away. We had an idea that the
Colony's memorial was to be a
replica of the Cenotaph in
London, but we notice that
amongst the exhibits at the recent
Royal Academy of Arts Exhibi-
tion was a piece of statuary by
Mr. Reynolds-Stephens entitled
—"Fame: War Memorial
for Hongkong," the chief feature
of which is a figure of a female
whose hands are laid on the
edge of a wreath that rests
on the ground. We suppose
Mr. Reynolds-Stephens "imagined"
this memorial. But why he
should fasten it on to Hongkong,
which as yet has not the least
vestige of a public war memorial
to show, we haven't the faintest
idea. It cannot be regarded even
as a piece of intelligent anticipa-
tion, since our memorial is ap-
parently to bear no resemblance
to this bit of work.

Arms Cases.
The police just now are doing a
lot of useful work in tracking
down dangerous characters in
possession of arms. It is quite
clear that there are far too many
Chinese about with firearms, and
what is worse, they do not hesi-
tate to use them on the slightest
pretext. That point was well de-
monstrated the other day when
Europeans who chased a snatcher
were fired at by the pursued and
were lucky to escape with their
lives. From the many other
cases of arms possession which
are daily recorded it is evident
that the smuggling of weapons
into the Colony has developed
into a big business. The
trouble is that, however
close a watch is kept, many of
those who indulge in this illegal
traffic manage to get through
undetected, and it then becomes
no easy matter to track down
these revolvers eventually get.
It is for the police a most
difficult, not to say dangerous,
job, but they are doing well at
the task. Yaumatei is an es-
pecially bad region in this regard,
and we are glad to see that the
police there are giving the
criminals very little rest. Police
activity plus adequate support
from the Bench by the imposi-
tion of heavy sentences on those
caught should in course of time
result in the present evil being
at any rate partially abated.
Meantime, we wish the guard-
ians of the law every success in
their campaign. They are doing
a work of decided value to the
community.

Missionary Victims.

There is a double irony about
the message from Kaifeng
(Honan) announcing that the
mission property at Lushan
has been looted and, apparently,
the head of the mission taken for
ransom. Lushan was to have
been the venue of the China
unification conference proposed
last year. Further, this is the
new province of the Christian
Tuchun, Feng Yu-shiang. Gen-
eral Feng, however, is generally
considered to have done good
work under difficulties in Shensi,
and now that he has been trans-
ferred to Honan report credits
him with having lost no time in
exercising a beneficial influence
over his new territory. The
province, of course, covers a
large area, which, moreover, is in
a state of aggravated turmoil
after the recent fighting. It may
be hoped that the Christian
Tuchun will give early attention
to the due protection of mis-
sionaries.

DAY BY DAY.

TALK MAY BE CHEAP, BUT
CHEAP THINGS DON'T PAY.

Saigon has been declared an
infected port on account of
cholera.

The Hon. Mr. Mof. Messer,
Colonial Treasurer, proceeds on
leave by the Empress of Russia
to-morrow.

Mr. Eric Rice, Private Secre-
tary to H.E. the Governor, is, we
understand, going next month on
a holiday to Java.

There were 13 fresh cases of
plague reported yesterday, five
from the City, and eight from
other districts. There were eight
deaths.

Towards the \$100,000 which is
needed for the new Chinese
Y.M.C.A. building in Kowloon, a
sum of \$45,000 has so far been
secured.

Whilst walking past the Ko-
shing Theatre in Queen's Road
West yesterday a Chinese sud-
denly collapsed and died on his
way to the Hospital.

Capt. P. K. G. Cumming is
going master of the Loongsang
in place of Capt. Huxley. Capt.
W. J. Booker is going master of
the Tak Sang in place of Capt.
Croft, and Capt. Croft is taking
the place of Capt. Booker in the
Lee Sang.

To enforce their demands for
better pay, the sewing women of
Canton went on general strike
yesterday. It is reported most of
these women are widows or that
from poor families. They were
receiving very meagre pay from
the tailor shops and are demand-
ing a wage increase of thirty per
cent.

The foreign-trained Chinese
doctors of Hongkong are plan-
ning for a private hospital at
Happy Valley. It will be situat-
ed on the site of Happy Retreat,
the building on which will be re-
modelled for the purpose and a
sum of about \$105,000 spent.
There will be fifty beds and an
operating theatre.

Charged with misappropriation
of \$1,000 worth of paints and oils
from the ship's stores, Robert Carr,
former bosun of the United
States Shipping Board liner Pres-
ident Jefferson, whose case has
been before the Magistrate for
some time, was to-day ordered to
pay a fine of \$250 or in the alter-
native to serve two months' hard
labour.

The inquisitive disposition of a
Chinese boy had serious results
to himself yesterday when he
meddled with a sporting gun's
cartridge. (Wishing to learn how
the bullet would go off, he was
unexpectedly informed when the
cartridge exploded and wounded
his hand when he applied a lighted
joss-stick to it. The police
had the boy removed to the
Kwong Wah Hospital.

AMERICAN STOWAWAY.

Sent To Prison.

B. Hudson, an American,
pleaded guilty to a charge of be-
ing a stowaway on the s.s. Presi-
dent Jefferson from Manila, at
the Magistrate this morning.
Mr. Lindsell: Where were
you trying to get to?
Defendant: To Shanghai.
What for?—I wanted to get a
passage out of there to the States.
Why didn't you get a passage
in Manila?—There are not many
boats direct from Manila.
His Worship: Fourteen days.

WHIST DRIVE.

A most successful whist drive
under the auspices of the Guild
of St. Helena, was held in the
Chaplain's Rooms, Scandal Point,
last evening. There were 26
tables occupied, while several
bought tickets but did not take
part in the drive. The Rev. Mr.
W. Shawell, C.F., performed the
duties of M.C. and Mrs. Egan
Sanders presented the prizes to
the successful players at the
close. During an interval in the
drive the ladies of the Guild
handed round refreshments.

The winners of prizes were—
Ladies:—1st, Miss Conroy (176);
2nd, Mrs. Booth (176); 3rd, Mrs.
Flynn (173). Gents:—1st, Mr.
Stroud (178); 2nd, Mr. Clarke
(176); 3rd, Mr. Tape (173). The
"Old maid's" prize went to
Mrs. Stroud.

ROUND THE TOWN.

"By Gadabout."

This new radiophone idea seems
to be catching on. It has been
stated that there are now some-
thing like a million in private
homes in the States and, judging
by advertisements I've seen in
the English papers, the craze
seems to be spreading at Home.
When somebody with a bit of
enterprise going to start the ball
rolling out here? I don't know
much about 'em, but from what I
can gather we ought to be able to
hear Shanghai and they us. And
apparently the sets for receiving
aren't so very expensive. Harry
Ore could give concerts here and
people in Shanghai could listen
to 'em, and just because Will
Hender's gone north it needn't
make any difference; we could
still dance to his weird strains by
radio. Now you pick up your
Telegraph and look at the
advertisements to see what
picture show you'll go to. When
we've got radios you'll look
for the day's radio programmes.
In America they've got the Radio
Church and the Radio Theatre.
When we've got 'em here there'll
be no more need for the Morning
Post to publish Mr. Macconachie's
sermons; they'll come to you
over the radio. Concerts, operas,
political speeches, lectures, bad-
time stories, news, the weather,
market reports, all the winners
and a whole host of stuff are now
sent out by radio. Perhaps one
of these fine days you'll be get-
ting your "Gadabout" that way.

In America, apparently, they're
getting a bit mixed up, with so
many different broadcasting
stations and private people send-
ing out stuff at the same time.
We must watch we don't have
those troubles out here. Just
imagine the exodus there would
be at the Club when a crowd
waiting to hear the result of the
Shanghai Derby, passing away
the interim by partaking of a
cocktail or two, suddenly heard:
"Tom, now you just come
home at once." It's getting
too bad altogether. Here's a bird
now invented a gadget to stick on
the wall so that you can hear
what's going on the other side.
According to the picture I've
seen, it's like that thing the
doctor puts on you when you go
to get your life insured when he
thumps you and tells you to say
ninety-nine and to cough and sigh
and all that business. I hope we
don't get those in Hongkong any-
how. What naughty stories the
sweet young thing who lives in
the flat adjoining the bachelors'
mess could bear. As Joe says,
they'll be inventing something to
look in your pockets to see how
much money you've got next.

"The wild and woolly West"
has always been the spot most
closely associated with six-
shooters. Whether the romantic
cow-puncher still goes abroad
with gun at hip I don't know;
I've a notion it's dying out. At
Home the average person has the
idea that in this part of the globe
almost everybody walks about
with a revolver or knife handily
concealed. Some people also
think we dwell in mud huts and
generally associate us with an
air of romance in many other
ways. Many months ago in
these columns I ridiculed the
thought. But come back all I
said. Glancing through the
Telegraph for the last week I
came across two cases of
men being in possession of
daggers, one possession of a revolver,
and the case of a boatman
who was fined for being in posses-
sion of a rifle without a permit.
Then there was that snatching
affair the other day in which a
Chinese armed with a revolver
fired at Europeans. A hawk
was held up between Yaumatei
and Kowloon City by three men,
one of whom had a dagger; there
was a report of a burglary in
which the three intruders were
armed with revolvers, and then
there was a piracy of a launch
between Sau U Cheung and Ngo
Kun by thirteen men armed with
revolvers. Every day there are
reports of crimes in which arms
figure. The police are roping
these gentry in and they get it in
the neck when they come before
the Court. Apparently we're not
quite so civilised after all.

One of the local cinemas has
been showing a film "The Lure
of Egypt." My knowledge of
Egypt is confined to two or three
hours mooning round Port Said
and the picture in question I've
never seen at all, so really I
don't know much about it. But
I wonder. At Home we used to
hear a lot about the "Lure of the

DUMPING RUBBISH.

A European's Complaint.

Mr. W. V. Curtiss had what he
stated was a long-standing com-
plaint to voice in Mr. R. E. Lind-
sell's Court this morning, namely,
the dumping of rubbish into the
backyard of his mangrove putty
factory at No. 371 Canton Road
from the two upper floors.

In explanation of a charge
brought against the tenant of one
of the upper floors, Mr. Curtiss
said that this practice of dumping
rubbish had been going on for a
long time and as far as he could as-
certain, had been invariably car-
ried out from a particular window
overlooking the yard. He had
never been able to detect the
actual culprit and named the de-
fendant in this summons because
he was the tenant of the floor in
question, and was therefore
responsible for the dumping of
the rubbish, which he was of the
opinion was carried out by the
womenfolk of the floor. On ac-
count of this nuisance, several
women employed in his factory
on the ground floor of the build-
ing had left his service, and this
had caused him considerable in-
convenience as he had taken
much trouble to teach them their
work.

On one occasion, Mr. Curtiss
continued, he was in the yard
washing his hands, when he saw a
hand thrust through the window, as
with the object of throwing some-
thing, but when the culprit who
kept himself or herself out of
sight, saw him, the hand was
instantly withdrawn. He did not
think that this dumping arose
from any grudge against him,
the offence being common to all
the upper floors.

His Worship held back the
summons to enable the police to
establish the exact floor from
which the dumping complained of
had been carried out, and also to
attempt to discover the identity
of the actual culprit.

TRADE MARKS CASE.

An Amicable Settlement.

In a case in which Messrs.
Gibson and Company proceeded
against the Sincere and Sangtai
Companies for the infringement
of their trade marks rights in
respect of five cases of belting,
Mr. Macnamara, appearing for
the complainants before Mr. R.
E. Lindsell at the Magistrate
this morning, asked that the
summonses be withdrawn as the
two parties had arrived at an
agreement as to what they should
do in the future. He also applied
for an order to be made for the
return of the goods seized under
the summonses as this course had
also been agreed to by the com-
plainants.

Mr. M. M. Watson appear-
ed for the Sincere Co.
His Worship asked if the Sang-
tai Company was included in the
application.

Mr. Macnamara replied that
this was so, the Sincere Com-
pany having made themselves
responsible for the future con-
duct of the Sangtai firm. No
compensation, with the exception
of the Court costs, was to be
paid in the case, as the com-
plainants were satisfied that the
defendants had had no knowledge
of the origin of the belting.

His Worship withdrew the
summonses as requested.

East." When we get out here
it's the West that lures most of
us. Perhaps that picture's right.
When they talk about the "Lure
of the East" perhaps they mean
round Egypt way. I expect
people who live in the land
of the Pharaohs feel the lure
about as much as we do and
imagine the lure people talk
about must be China. Funny
the notions the people at Home
have about the East. I was
talking to a fellow the other day
who when he was in "smoke"
went to some play about the East
that's running now. It was all
very nice and all that sort of thing
but he had some difficulty in
recognising it because the coolies
looked so remarkably clean. And
then another thing that tickles
me are some of the recent firms'
advertisements. The way they
talk about the fragrant odours
of the Orient and all that dope.
Makes the people at Home want
to rush off and buy a bottle right
away, I suppose, but I wish some
of those "perfumes of the East"
birds could take a quiet stroll
along our Fringe at low water.

"LEST WE FORGET."**War Memorials Unveiled at Jardine's.**

On either side of the entrance hall of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. are now exposed to view two beautifully executed war memorials, one to the members of the staff of the firm and the other to the officers and engineers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. The memorials were unveiled privately by Mr. D. G. M. Bernard and dedicated by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Duppuy) in the presence of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's, members of the seafaring community and others this morning.

The Jardine, Matheson Memorial stands on the right as one enters. It consists of a statue representing Peace with sheathed sword and olive branch. The front of the pedestal bears the words: "This Statue is erected by Jardine, Matheson and Company in Honour of Those Members of the Staff who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918." The two sides of the pedestal bear the names of the fallen, as follows: R. G. Munro, M.C., Capt. 21st London Regt. (London Irish Rifles), Died of Wounds in France, 19th Sept. 1916; C. H. L. Symons, 21st Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, Killed in France 20th Nov. 1917; E. C. Symons, Lt. 88th Bde. Machine Gun Corps, Died of Wounds in France 1st Sept. 1916; J. E. Villedieu, Sous-Lieutenant 6th Bn. Chasseurs (Dismounted), Cavalier de la Legion D'Honneur, Killed in France 14th April 1918; J. H. Bone, 2nd Lt. 6th Bn. East Surrey Regt., Killed in France 22nd July 1918; C. C. F. Cunningham, Capt. 2nd Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Hds., Died of Wounds in France 1918; August 1918; W. Davidson, Lieut. Col. 11th London Regt. (London Scottish), Killed in France 1918; June 1918; C. E. Danstan, Signaller D. Battery 11th Bde. R.F.A., Killed in France 1st October 1918; J. E. Gresson, 21st Bn. Cheshire Regt., Killed in France 29th May 1918.

Indo-China Tablet.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's Memorial consists of a mural tablet upon the left of the entrance. The names are inscribed upon a metal surface laid upon a stone background and enclosed in a bronze border. Surrounding the border and just underneath a carved stone wreath a bronze sailing ship in full rig is represented. Immediately under this and round the top of the border are the words "England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty," whilst round the bottom is inscribed "Their Name Liveth Forever." In the centre, upon the metal surface, appears the following inscription: "To the Memory of Those Officers and Engineers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's Fleet who during the Great War gave their lives in the service of the Empire."

Below, on the left hand side of the tablet, appear the names of those commemorated as follows: Capt. C. H. Alcock, 1st Officer J. T. Cowan, and Officer T. J. Winter, Cadet S. O. Odd, 1st Eng. H. Wiseman, 3rd Eng. S. W. Fullerton, 4th Eng. P. W. Anderson. This is the first batch of names, opposite which appears on the right hand side tablet the explanatory words: "s. s. Kutang, Killed in Action with Enemy Submarine off Oran, Algerian Coast, 25th April 1915."

The second list is Capt. G. T. Tough, 1st Officer W. R. McCarthy, 1st Eng. A. Tough, 3rd Eng. W. B. Muir and 4th Eng. H. L. Rowe. These men were, as the tablet explains, members of the crew of the "s. s. Cansang, Founded off the South African Coast carrying food supplies to England, 2nd July 1917." Then there follows the solitary name of 3rd Eng. McLean of the s. s. Cheongshing, killed in France.

"In the two corners respectively at the bottom of the bronze tablet

are the first and last year of the Great War, 1914-1918."

Staff's Noble Response.

In carrying out the ceremony, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard said: "Gentlemen—The idea of war, with all the suffering it entails, is repugnant to the British nation, and the days when war was embarked upon as an enterprise for gain are happily past. As a nation, however, we are prepared to fight to the uttermost limit to protect all that we hold dear. It was because of this that we declared war on the Central Empires in 1914. The call from the Mother Country for assistance was responded to magnificently from all quarters of the Empire. All the members of our staff volunteered their services. Fifty-six men were able to join the forces. Of these, nine laid down their lives in defence of their King and Country. My firm have erected a memorial to them here."

The Mercantile Marine played its part nobly during the war, and it was in a large measure due to their loyalty and self-sacrifice that the war was brought to a successful conclusion. Eighteen steamers of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., with 150 officers and engineers, were employed in the service of the Empire. Thirteen officers and engineers serving on these ships lost their lives. To commemorate their names, Captain Rolfe, Marine Superintendent, and Mr. McMurray, Engineer Superintendent of the Company, have presented a tablet which has been erected in this hall.

I now hereby unveil this memorial in memory of the men of this firm, who counting not their life dear unto themselves, laid it down for their King and Country during the Great War. Their name liveth for evermore."

Mr. Bernard having read out the names on the memorial (given above), the Bishop said: "We dedicate this memorial to the glory of God and to the pious memory of the men of this firm who have fallen in the Great War. May this memorial ever remind us of their sacrifice and kindle in us a like spirit of service."

Proceeding to the Indo-China S.N. Co. memorial, Mr. Bernard carried out a similar ceremony, this memorial also being dedicated by the Bishop.

"Lest We Forget."

The Bishop of Victoria said: "Gentlemen, I shall detain you but for a few moments. I think it is a significant occasion that here, in the head office of this leading firm in the East, you have asked me, as Bishop, to dedicate these memorials to those of your number who have yielded up their lives for their friends. I recall this morning those words written upon the walls of the British Legation at Peking, 'Lest we forget,' to remind all who pass by the spirit of the men who held the Legation in 1900. And here to-day in the central office of this ancient and honourable firm, a firm so long bound up with the development of western industrial enterprise in the Far East, you have placed these memorials to remind all who come and go, both now and hereafter, of the spirit of the men who bought the world's liberty at so great a price, and of the cause for which they so freely gave their lives. Their bodies lie scattered in the four corners of the earth but their spirit, please God, shall never die."

"What I heard first I heard last," said a great American on his return to his own country, "the thing the British most admire is pluck." Somehow through sacrifice the progress of the world is advanced—the greater the pain the greater the gain. These men who died gave their lives as the pioneers of a new order. In the faith of little children they lay down and died, in the faith that their sacrifice would not be in vain, in the faith that men would not forget the cost at which freedom had been bought, in the faith that the highest ideals that they dared to hope for—the regeneration of the world, the reunion with those they loved—would yet be fulfilled. And the highest ideals are, after all, the truest, even though they seem to fade for ever and for ever as we move. Gentlemen, before we break up I suggest that we spend one moment in silence, remembering again these men who gave their lives and all who mourn their loss, and dedicating ourselves to the great task remaining before us, highly resolving that these dead shall not have lived in vain."

All present bowed their heads in silence for a few moments and the ceremony was brought to a close.

BILLIARDS.**The "Tamar" Final.**

At the Kowloon Naval Depot last evening, the final of the "Tamar" billiard handicap was played. A goodly company assembled and the game was 200 up. The competitors were Sergt. O'Neill (—93) and Pte. Botting (—226).

The game was keenly contested throughout. Pte. Botting added to his reputation by winning by 24 points. The winner and runner-up received handsome silver cups, presented by the Kowloon Naval Depot and Mr. Ruttonjee respectively.

Pte. Botting and Sergt. O'Neill proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the Depot and committee for their excellent arrangements and enterprise. Mr. Cosack, Officer in Charge of Depot, suitably responded. The game was followed by a "Jazz" under the capable leadership of Mr. Ross.

THE TELEPHONE.**Northern Humour.**

"A mere man" in the North China Daily News exercises his wit at the expense of the Shanghai Telephone Company, which has recently come in for as much criticism as our company here. Perhaps local telephone users will consider his remarks applicable to Hongkong—

It is suggested that Shanghai's first real humourist was the person who christened the Half-an-hour-to-get-a-message-through Service the "Mutual" Telephone Company.

A Red Indian, well past the century mark, says that as an instrument of torture the telephone would have been a great success in bygone days.

Mr. Cecil Holliday says that the Shanghai Telephone Service is comparatively as good as those at those centres. What he meant to say, no doubt—and really the best thing he could say of it—was that it was comparatively as bad.

Edison's invention of the telephone balances the world's indebtedness to him for his other inventions.

Now that shareholders in the Telephone Company have expressed a desire for more efficient—or rather efficient service—it is sanguinely expected that, in the near future, it will be quicker to send a message by telephone than by chit coolie.

MACAO AFFAIR.**More Canton News.**

The following items are from the Canton Times—

At a meeting of the Labour Unions held on the 12th, instant the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Petition to all unions to render help towards the workmen of Macao.

(2) Try to charter ships to Chinshan and Lappa Island to transport the workmen of Macao back to Canton.

(3) After the return of the Workmen the Labour Unions should hold themselves responsible for their support and find jobs for them in the different factories.

(4) Investigate how many labourers are staying in Chinshan and Lappa Island and appoint Cheung Sui Shing as the representative.

(5) The representative, Cheung Sui Shing, will carry with him \$300 to help the labourers who are staying in Chinshan and Lappa Island to obtain their food supplies. Further supplies will be forthcoming.

A telegram has been received by the public organizations here from the Chinese Association in Yokohama urging the people of the country to fight to the last in the Macao case. "The Chinese abroad will try to do their best to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the case," says the telegram.

Circulars have been distributed by the students of the Government Law College drawing the attention of the people to the importance of the Macao case. The students will all join the Diplomatic Society to render service in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the incident.

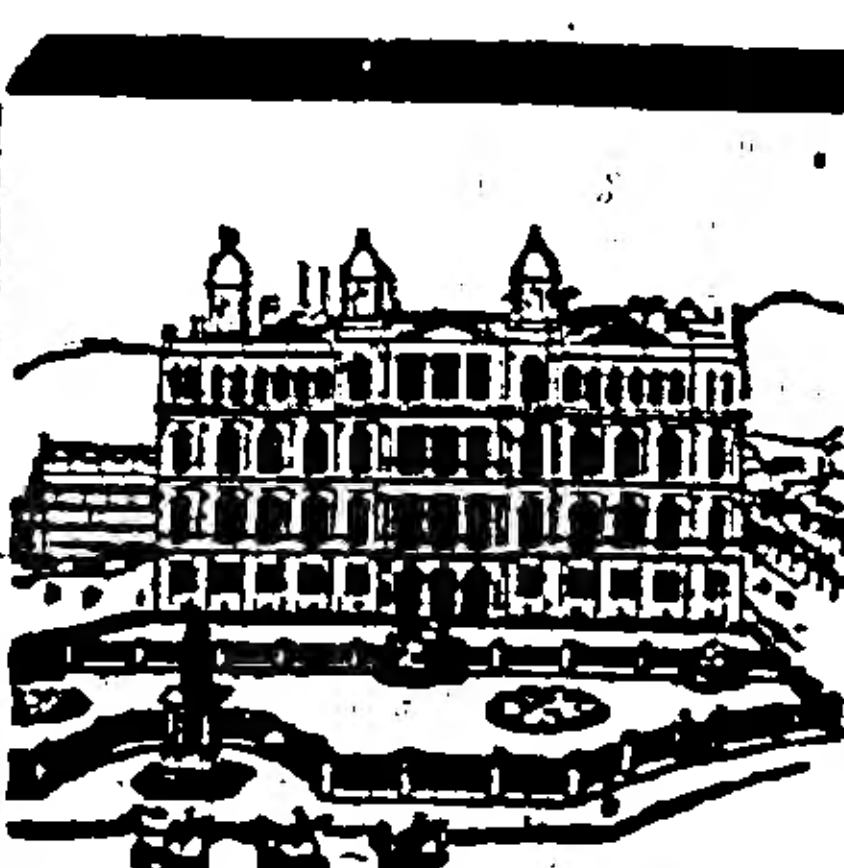
"COURT NOT UP TO MUCH." "Moral people may live in very undesirable places," said Judge Parry at Lambeth County Court. "Even this court is not up to much."

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CHINA'S WAR.**A Battle Raging.**

Peking, June 13.—The Fengtien forces were repeatedly attacked on Sunday. Each attack was repulsed, but yesterday the Fengtien right wing lost ground and was threatened by the Chihli column closing in from the direction of Jehol. The latest news does not indicate a decisive result. Meanwhile Chihli reinforcements continue to be rushed up.—Reuter.

CHINA'S FINANCE.**Foreign Bankers May Participate in Audit.**

Peking, June 5.—An International organization, in which Chinese and foreign bankers shall be represented equally and which shall have the power to audit all the accounts of the Peking Government, and to which all the funds that are coming into the Government at present shall be turned over—this is the plan which Mr. Tung Keng, new Minister of Finance, has brought up before the meeting of the Cabinet, the meeting that is now known as the Administrative Council.

The Administrative Council has approved the plan. It is agreed that this is an excellent idea. The International Organization shall supply to the Government every month three million dollars, with which the Government may meet the expenses of the administration.

As yet the plan is in embryo. The present government has hardly the power to put through such a comprehensive plan and one that will have such far-reaching effects, but the leaders in what government there is consider the programme a sound one.

It is reported that foreign bankers have not yet been consulted with regard to the plan. The Chinese Bankers, however, are said to have the matter under serious consideration.

CATHOLIC BISHOP FINED.**On Four Summonses**

Bishop Pozzoni appeared as the defendant in four summonses taken out by the Sanitary Department in respect of nuisances created by the accumulation of rubbish in the compound and servants' quarters of the Old St. Joseph's Building for, which, as nominal administrator for the Italian Catholic Mission, which owns the estate, His Lordship is held to be responsible.

Mr. R. E. Webster, who defended, said that he would have to say that his client was in no way responsible for the offence, as this building had passed under the direct management of a man named Hop Shun, who, being the person responsible, had been handed the summonses directly they were received from the Sanitary Department.

Sanitary Inspector Hill stated that other notices which were also served on the Bishop had been complied with, as far as he could ascertain in a visit he made to the building this morning. The rubbish had been removed.

In imposing a fine of \$5 on each summons, Mr. N. L. Smith observed that the Bishop should have set the example in such a case as this.

Mr. Webster: With regard to your Worship's remark, I want to impress upon the Court that this had nothing to do with the Bishop. He is only the nominal head of the Mission, and knows nothing of the facts of this case. I just want to bring this to your Worship's attention.

Mr. Smith: Oh, yes, quite so.

GERMAN PROFESSORS COUNT HAIRS ON HUMAN HEADS.

Berlin, May 5.—Professors of Munich University, after arduous research in which they combed the hairs on the head of an entire mixed class, discovered that the males had from 40,000 to 50,000 hairs, while the women had from 60,000 to 70,000.

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FASCINATING UNDIES



PRETTY TROUSER
NEGIGEE OF ORCHID
CREPE EDGED WITH RIBBON



TO MATCH THE TROUSSEAU
NIGHTGOWN, A CHEMISE OF
WHITE SILK WITH NEW
IRREGULAR EDGE



THIS LOVELY DESIGNER
OF APRICOT CREPE DE
CHINE AND A COLORED
BORDER OF SILVER RIBBON
PHOTOS BY
JOEL FEDER



AN EXQUISITELY
PLAIN LITTLE NIGHTIE
OF WHITE SILK



TROUSSEAU SET OF
FINEST HANDMERCHISE
LINED WITH FRILLS OF
REAL VAL LACE

NOVELTY STOCKINGS.

One hears a great deal concerning the return of the embroidered stockings of yesterday. Up to the present, however, these are only to be seen for evening wear. Some of the prettiest are worked with tiny motifs carried out in hand-embroidery of a darker shade than the stocking itself; while from America one hears of black and white silk stockings worked with tiny bees or minute butterflies, carried out in gold and silver thread.

Bronze stockings showing extremely fine printed lacquer designs carried out in gold, are a novelty in Paris for wear with bronze slippers.

From all sources one hears a great deal concerning the coming vogue for white shoes. On the Riviera these are exclusively used with white dresses. White antelope, or suede models, are being worn with white woollen dresses.

BLACK is "going out" in costume, but in negligee wear it is especially smart—just as while black was favoured in frocks, negligees took to the most gorgeous colours. Woman always seeks contrast in negligee wear. Probably it rests her temperament to get into something radically different from what she wears outside her boudoir. At any rate this summer a bride has on—or two striking black negligees in her trousseau. One of these negligees is of black crepe de chine painted in huge sprawling designs by hand, and the colours used in the hand-painted design are repeated in Georgette sash and border. The painted design is outlined with gold thread and big gold tassels swing from the sash. Gorge-ous?—well, I should say so. Imagine one of these black negligees painted in scrolls and motifs of maize and mauve, or in coral and apricot, or peacock blue and jade—with the gold thread tracery, and wide hems of mauve, or coral or jade Georgette.

A charming and very practical negligee is ready for travelling use. It is made of habutai silk in deep blue or rose colour or some other lovely shade and has long, soft silk tassels on flowing sleeve and sash. The negligee is so soft that it can be folded and tucked into a silk envelope, and takes up no room at all in the travelling bag. Another practical travelling negligee is a slip-on model of tan pongee with the kimono sleeves extended to great width, slashed up the back and bordered around edge and slash with black silk. Black tassels fall from the points. A black silk hem finishes the foot of the straight slip-on garment and from the waistline fall streamers of narrow tan and black ribbons, held by twin rosettes of black silk.

MUCH RIBBON USED ON NEGIGEEES.

Five years ago any negligee that showed a streamer of ribbon admitted itself cheap and ordinary. Now ribbon is the smartest trimming a negligee can have and the most exclusive models are loaded with narrow ribbons, sewed on by hand like braid, binding edges, or falling in gay shower-bows. The penguin pictured is a dainty and cool affair for summer days and is one of the prettiest negligees in a summer trousseau. It is made of pale apricot crepe de chine and on negligee, pocket and sleeve are borders of pale blue ribbon picot edged with silver, the narrow ribbon sewed on by hand in a Greek key design. Turned back lapels or revers are a feature of this negligee—to match the now fashionable revers used on frocks. A pictured tea-gown shows also the use of ribbon in loops and

ends falling at either side of the straight front and back panels. Other panels at the sides form graceful sleeve draperies. The panels are of flesh tinted chiffon, bordered with cream lace, and under the panels is a slip of flesh coloured Georgette pressed in a shallow pleats. The narrow ribbon exactly matches the flesh tint of the negligee.

TROUSER NEGIGEEES.

Jacket and brooches are as popular as ever for boudoir wear but the simple, straight pajama lines are hopelessly passe. All the trouser negligees are cut in dashing picturesque styles and one of these costumes is pictured, a most engaging affair of orchid crepe de chine with a mantle-jacket laced down the sleeve with silver ribbon, and loose trousers shaped in toward the ankle and edged with ribbon. Here again ribbon you see, as a trimming feature! A silver ribbon girdle passes through slashes at the sides of the jacket, tying it in gracefully and the lower edge is weighted with dangling ball ornaments of silver cord.

There is a new Cossack negligee much in favour. The straight box coat is richly embroidered and fastens with cord frogs, and the loose trousers are gathered into close-fitting cuffs that lace up with cord. In deep blue crepe de chine, embroidered with orchid and silver, and with frogs and lacings of silver cord this lounging suit is smart indeed.

SILK OR FINE LINEN FOR UNDIES.

Flesh tinted lingerie is the fashion this season and the material used is softest radium silk, crepe de chine, or sheer handkerchief linen. Some of the batiste underwear is in delicate colour combinations, like primrose and daffodil, orchid and pale blue, flesh pink and turquoise, and so on, the fabrics set together with hemstitching. But most of the exclusive trousseau garments are of silk or finest linen, in flesh tint or pure white.

Some trousseau lingerie is pictured, exquisite garments of the most exclusive style. The night-gown and chemise, shown in separate pictures, belong to a bridal set which includes a petticoat and camisole (not pictured). Like all the nighties of this season, this one is sleeveless. The garment is simple as can be, in line; the lower section shirred to a little Empire yoke, with a strip of fillet lace set in at the front. But there is a deal of exquisite hand work in the cording around neck and armholes and over and under the set-in strip of lace. The chemise matches the night-gown in style, and has the same scallop-



A Dainty
Trousseau
of Chiffon
and Lace
with Grace
Full Details
Over a
Pleated
Silk

ed hem. Both garments are of crepe de chine.

REAL LACE AND REAL LINEN.

Linen of the sheer handkerchief weave that is so soft and fine and so daintily airy is made up in the most beautiful hand-sewed garments for the bride. And no lingerie could be lovelier or more comfortable for summer wear. A trousseau set is pictured; chemise and step-in panties being of flesh tinted handkerchief linen with frills of real Val lace and tiny hand-made roses on both garments.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Give the new patent leather shoes a coat of vaseline before you wear them and then wipe them off with a soft cloth. This softens the leather and renders it less likely to crack.

If new shoes are a bit too tight wring a cloth out of hot water and while the shoe is on the foot put the damp cloth over the part that is too tight. The hot water causes expansion of the leather.

To keep cut flowers fresh, clip their stems. By doing this, it will be found flowers will remain alive several days longer than usual.

Add a quarter of a teaspoon of baking powder to the mashed potatoes while you are beating them and they will be much lighter and fluffier than otherwise.

To keep buttons from falling off, sew them on with a much smaller button on the wrong side. This makes for neatness and good appearance, besides strength.

Orange or peach stains can be removed most easily with cold water. Wet the spot in cold water and then rub cream of tartar over it. Put in the sun to dry.

Lace, if it is to look its loveliest, should not be starched. Pressing while it is damp makes it about right. If stiffening is needed, a small quantity of gum arabic is all that is necessary.

Don't wash or scrub the matting with soapy water. It will injure it. Go over it with a broom that has been dampened in hot water and then go over it with a cloth that has been dipped in salt water. Salt freshens the colour and prevents it from becoming yellow.

OPALS.

Are They Really Unlucky?

How often the wearer of opals hears the exclamation, "You are very brave to wear those unlucky stones." I suppose you are not superstitious.

There are many women who would rather go unadorned by jewels than put opals on their fingers or round their necks. This is really very strange and unreasonable, for in olden times the opal was regarded actually as the greatest talisman of all precious stones. It was the emblem of hope and thought to combine every virtue—both moral and healing—of the other coloured gems.

Among these is the cure of diseases of the eye and power to render anyone invisible.

October's special gem, it recalls, in its wonderful and varied play of colour, the glories of a bright autumnal day.

It is only within the last two centuries that, for some reason or other, the opal has gained a name for being unlucky. Popular superstition declares it fatal to love and a sower of discord between lovers if set in an engagement ring, but this malign influence was not ascribed to the stone by the ancients, and is a comparatively modern slander.

The so-called black opals, on the other hand, are always regarded as exceptionally lucky stones. In fact these beautiful jewels are thought by the superstitious to be emblematic of the good eye, as opposed to the evil eye. According to the legend, Noah's special talisman in the ark was a wonderful black opal, and the alchemists of mediæval times believed that, as the traditional "philosopher's stone," it possessed the virtue of manufacturing gold.

Except, perhaps, pearls, opals require more care in the handling than any other jewels. They are very brittle and easily fractured in the process of cutting or setting, and owing to their extreme softness the polishing is a matter of time and care alone.

Opals are always cut en cabochon, excepting the variety known as fire opals, which are often faceted.

All these characteristics make this the most difficult precious stone to imitate, and paste reproductions are seldom seen. This is probably the reason imitation opals are not worn to the extent of other paste jewels, and so overcome the prejudice against the real stones.

One of the finest opals of modern times belonged to the Empress Josephine, and was known as the "Burning of Troy," from the innumerable flames which appeared to be blazing within its depths.

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

Apple and Coconut Pie.

One cup grated cocoanut, 2 cups grated apples, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 cup sugar, pie dough.

Line a deep pie dish with pastry. Pare and grate enough apples to make two cups. Sprinkle with lemon juice to prevent discoloration. Stir in sugar. Put half the cocoanut in the bottom of the lined pie dish. Add apple mixture and bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Reduce heat and finish baking. When almost done cover with remaining cocoanut and finish baking.

A SIMPLE AFFAIR.



SIMPLE BUT
FIDELITY FROCK OF
WHITE CANYON
CREPE WITH GRACE
OF LITTLE FRONTS

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Empress of Canada	July 27	Empress of Scotland	Aug. 22
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Empress of France	Sept. 5
Empress of Japan	Aug. 14	Empress of Scotland	Sept. 19
Empress of Asia	Aug. 18	Empress of France	Oct. 3
Empress of Canada	Sept. 1	Empress of Scotland	Oct. 10

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Managing Agents—United States Shipping Board.
EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West O'Rowa" Due Hongkong 24th June.
Leave Hongkong 26th June.
CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. & CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
"Apus" Due Hongkong 1st July.
Leaves Hongkong 3rd July.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.
For Full Information apply to

STRUTHERS & BARRY.
L. EVERETT, General Agent for Japan-China-Philippines, Indo-China-Straits & Java.
1st Floor, Powell's Building, Phone No. 3008.
G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(Holland East Asia Line)
(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
OUDEKERK	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th June
OLDEKERK	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st July
TOUMA	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th Aug.
SEMBILAN	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st Sept.

For full particulars please apply to:
JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN
General Agents,
York Building.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Baltimore via Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.
S.S. DIANA DOLLAR 22nd October.

For New York via Genoa, Marseilles and Boston.
S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR 27th July.
S.S. ESTHER DOLLAR 15th Aug.

For San Francisco and Vancouver.
S.S. GRACE DOLLAR 16th June.
S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR 14th August.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3rd Floor, General Post Office Building. Tel. 795 & 792.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

REGULAR

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

ON THE BERTH FOR—

PORT SAID, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN

S. S. SCHLESSEN	20th June.
S. S. PFALZ	July.
S. S. HOLSTEIN	Aug.

For particulars Regarding Rates and Bookings Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795-792. Gen. P.O. Building. Third Floor.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers—
SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SERVICE—COURTESY—SPEED.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. President Jefferson	For Seattle	June 15	July 4
President Madison	For Seattle	June 29	July 18
President McKinley	For Seattle	July 11	Aug. 1
President Jackson	For Seattle	July 27	Aug. 15

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. President Madison	For Manila	June 19
President McKinley	For Manila	July 3
President Jackson	For Manila	July 17

SAIGON, SINGAPORE SERVICE.

LAKE ONAWA	June 15
GLYMONT	June 16

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports. Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House

SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON
via PANAMA.

S.S. EASTERN KNIGHT	about June 25.
S.S. WYTHEVILLE	July 20.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS. 5th floor, Union Building. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)THE STEAMSHIP:
"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched 24th June to SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.

1st class fair to SINGAPORE \$100.
Agents: JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,
York Building, Chater Road,
Telephone No. 1574.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NANKING" "CHINA" "KILE" "GORJISTAN"
"ARMANESTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$620.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. CHINA
August 10th. July 6th.

Tahiti Service

SAN FRANCISCO TO TAHITI

S.S. NILE July 22nd. August 31st.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND
JAVA PORTS.

S.S. GORJISTAN S.S. ARMANESTAN

June 14th. at 3 p.m.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to a weekly sailing for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT
PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HONG STREET.
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. PASSENGER DEPT. & AGENT.
No. 1934. No. 2151.
Cable add. "CHMAIL"

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

Sailings Subject to Alteration

SHANGHAI—Regular Passenger, Mail and Cargo Service to and from Shanghai. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans and Light throughout.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

LO SHUN WAN—Manager.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. ALCINOUS	via Suez	15th June.
S.S. EURYPYLUS	via Suez	5th July.
S.S. KEELUNG	via Suez	15th July.
S.S. CYCLOPS	via Suez	25th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

"(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Codes used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition,
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Kowloon Docks

No. 1 Length 700ft.

Breadth 86ft.

No. 2 Length 571ft.

Breadth 74ft.

No. 3 Length 244ft.

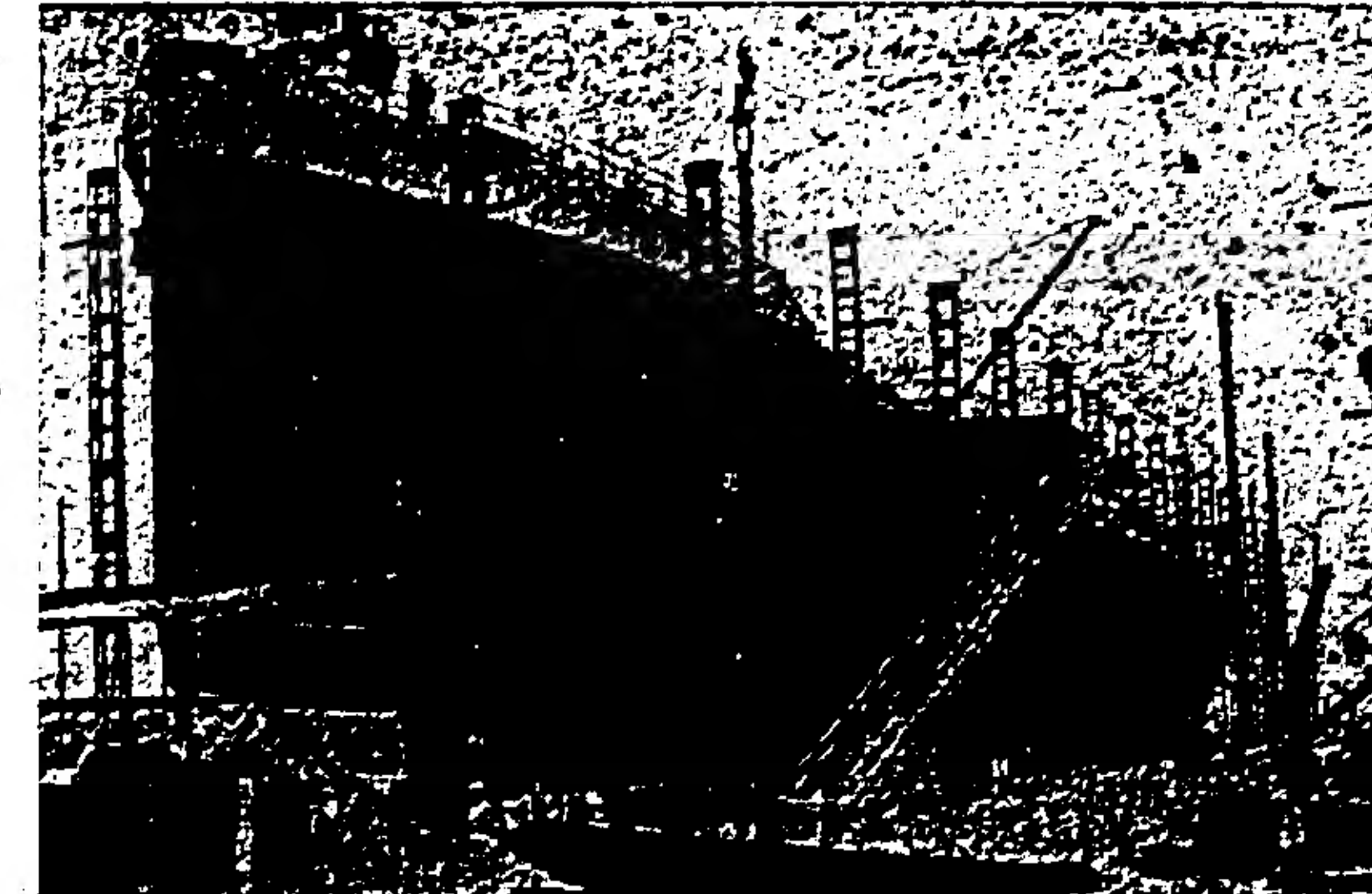
Breadth 49ft.

No. 1 Slip Length 240ft.

Breadth 60ft.

No. 2 Slip Length 220ft.

Breadth 60ft.



Tai-Kok-Tsui

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK

Length 466ft.

Breadth 86ft. 6in.

Aberdeen

HOPE DOCK

Length 435ft.

Breadth 64ft.

LAMONG DOCK

Length 335ft.

Breadth 46ft.

Launch of Oil Tanker "PALUDINA" at KOWLOON DOCKS. Built to the order of The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager:

H.M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

COTTON MILL STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike at the Nitta Mill at Pootung, which has been on for a few weeks, has been settled and the workers have resumed their regular duties. Both sides made several concessions to bring about this happy result.

AN INTERNATIONAL CITY.

The striking idea of building an "international city" at the gates of Brussels, which was first proposed to King Albert of the Belgians in 1913, has been revived, and it is now proposed to erect the city and inaugurate it at the same time as the Brussels International Exposition in 1930. It is intended that the international city shall be a permanent institution, where every country will have a building in which it will display not only its manufactures and products but examples of its art and records of its social progress.

ASBESTOS MINING IN RUSSIA.

Machinery is en route and preparations are in full swing to begin mining operations on the property of the first American concession in Soviet Russia in the asbestos fields 40 miles north-west of Ekaterinburg in the Ural Mountains. At the start 1,000 workmen are to be employed. With one or two exceptions, all of the personnel will be Russians. The mine has been worked for a number of years. The concession is for a 20-year period during which time 10 per cent. of the output will go to the Government and at the expiration of the concession the property reverts to the Government.

GERMANS WANT TRADE-MARK BACK.

A message from Berlin says:—The trademark "Made in Germany" soon may be stamped again on German export wares, for the agitation to revive this trademark, which was known in three-fourths of the market cities of the world before the war, has been increasing in industrial and commercial circles. Arguments that the anti-German sentiment which resulted in widespread boycotts following the war is subsiding and that many merchants again would welcome the trademark have had noticeable influence with manufacturers, who now are investigating the probable result of its renewed use. It is almost certain the words will shortly be used for articles which cannot be imitated or for which there are no substitutes in other countries. Some of the reports said to have been received from foreign merchants say many would welcome the sign again if only to prevent tradesmen from selling German goods at higher prices than necessary under the representation that they were made in Switzerland, America, England, or elsewhere. It is known that immediately after the war the German merchants and manufacturers made use of the Swiss to market German-made wares which were boycotted.

to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**D.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND
STERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
TO
BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,
Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia,
including New Zealand & Queensland Ports,
Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, etc.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MIR	8,097	21st June	M's, London & Antwerp
N	8,841	5th July	M's, London & Antwerp
ALA	9,000	19th July	Spore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ALA	9,000	15th June	Singapore only
ALA	9,000	16th June	C'bo via Spore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ALA	9,000	6th July	Manila, Thura, Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Connections with the "Canton" & "Siam" steamers from Australia to the East Indies via New Zealand, Hongkong, and Penang, etc., or to the West Indies via New Zealand, Hongkong, and Penang, etc., or to the West Indies via New Zealand, Hongkong, and Penang, etc.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ALA	9,000	17 June 4 p.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Y'ama
ALA	9,000	1st July	Shanghai & Kobe

Rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents, 100, Queen's Road Central.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"GLENBEG"	10th June.
"GLENLUCE"	10th July.
"GLENSHANE"	20th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GLENBEG"	10th June.	10th July.
"GLENLUCE"	10th July.	20th July.
"GLENSHANE"	20th July.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian

and Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Also operating

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Yamato	Java	15th June	15th June	Soerabaya
Yamato	Japan	20th June	20th June	Batavia
Yamato	Japan	24th June	24th June	Batavia via [Banka, Billiton]
Yamato	Java	20th June	24th June	S'hai & Japan

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

Also operating

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Yamato	Java	15th June	15th June	Soerabaya
Yamato	Japan	20th June	20th June	Batavia
Yamato	Japan	24th June	24th June	Batavia via [Banka, Billiton]
Yamato	Java	20th June	24th June	S'hai & Japan

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian

and Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.

SHIMIZU M. (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA M. (Calling Keelung) Wed., 26th July, at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd June at 11 a.m.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Friday, 7th July at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 16th June.

IVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

TOYOKUNI MARU ... Friday, 16th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

TAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th June at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

WAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 14th June.

DELGOA MARU ... Thursday, 29th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

NO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

OMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

CEYLON MARU ... Monday, 26th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU ... Friday, 23rd June.

YAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MALACCA MARU ... Thursday, 15th June.

LIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th June.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" Sailing on or about 30th June.

"EGREMONT CASTLE" Sailing about 2nd half of July.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 28th June.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "VENETIA" Sailing on or about 21st June.

"NIPPON" Sailing about middle of July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents, Telephone 1030.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMLAZI" Sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents, Telephone 1030.

Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents, Telephone No. 36.

Also operating

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Yamato	Java	15th June	15th June	Soerabaya
Yamato	Japan	20th June	20th June	Batavia
Yamato	Japan	24th June	24th June	Batavia via [Banka, Billiton]
Yamato	Java	20th June	24th June	S'hai & Japan

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian

and Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Also operating

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Yamato	Java	15th June	15th June	Soerabaya
Yamato	Japan	20th June	20th June	Batavia
Yamato	Japan	24th June	24th June	Batavia via [Banka, Billiton]
Yamato	Java	20th June	24th June	S'hai & Japan

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian

and Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

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York Buildings.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

**INDO CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer Sailing

HAIPHONG via Hoihow Leesang Thur. 15th June at 10 a.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Namsang Fri. 16th June at 3 p.m.

MANILA Namsang Fri. 16th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via Ningpo Taksang Sat. 17th June at noon.

SANDAKAN Namsang Tues. 20th June at noon.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Cheysang Tues. 20th June at noon.

BANGKOK via Swatow, Foching Tues. 20th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to

Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta

steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted

with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between

Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through

tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued

all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by

vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from

both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers

and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

HORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by

two 5,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG".

Both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton,

Lubang, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov.

between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hong-

kong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with

up-to-date passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

HAIPHONG ... Chinkiang ... 15th June at 10 a.m.

AMOI & SHANGHAI ... Soochow ... 15th June at 10 a.m.

PAKHAI & HAIPHONG ... Kaitong ... 16th June at 10 a.m.

SWATOW, SHAI & TTAO ... Sinkiang ... 17th June at 4 p.m.

AMOI, M'LA, CEBU & ITLO ... Tean ... 18th June at 4 p.m.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... Kaitong ... 18th June at noon.

SWATOW & BANGKOK ... Kaitong ... 20th June at noon.

W'WEI, C'FOO & T'TSIN ... Kaitong ... 20th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in

Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao

(weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze

and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

Also operating

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Yamato	Java	15th June	15th June	Soerabaya
Yamato	Japan	20th June	20th June	Batavia
Yamato	Japan	24th June	24th June	Batavia via [Banka, Billiton]
Yamato	Java	20th June	24th June	S'hai & Japan

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian

and Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Also operating

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OPPOSITE FOCHOW.

The provincial authorities of

Fukien propose to open up a port

on the Min River opposite Fochow.

Line P'ing-ch'ing has been

appointed the Director of the

Port Administration.

GYROSCOPE STABILIZER.

The Sperry gyroscope stabilizer,

which is said to be capable of

stabilizing vessels of 15,000 to

"WATCH JAPAN!"

A Japanese Reply to Lord Northcliffe.

In a letter to the Times, Mr. Suzuki Umehiro writes:—There are a few points which I think Lord Northcliffe has been misled upon. Lord Northcliffe mentions that Japan pressed on China under cover that Great Britain was supporting her, but the truth of the statement does not need much explanation beyond that it is baseless, which, if true, would be ignoring the logical trend of events ending in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a foresight of the British statesmen who cast off Great Britain's time-worn "splendid isolation" and formed one of the instruments to ward off the ambitions of Russia and Germany. Again, whether British influence in China is due to what Lord Northcliffe maintains or not needs further study; but there can be no gainsaying that British influence in China is older and deeper, so that Japan can do nothing unless she receives the support of Great Britain.

Lord Northcliffe maintains that the object of Japan is to control China, and refers further to a Scotsman, a most distinguished authority on the Far East, as saying "Who controls China could control the world." I do not know who this Scottish gentleman is, but his statement is strange. When Great Britain controls India, Africa and Australia, and her influence extends to Asia and South America, or, in other words, while controlling nearly one-third of the globe, you cannot, nevertheless, conclude that she controls the world. The world knows that Japan's wealth and trade is not one-seventh of that of Great Britain, and when this Japan has only been included among the trading nations in China amongst the leading countries, it is rather ticklish to see such a stigma as that of trying to "control the world."

However, I believe Japan has special interests in China. As a Japanese, when I do not hesitate to announce this point, it cannot be gainsaid that China's position has vital effects on Japan's trade and defence. The same case holds true from the Chinese standpoint. They form the core in the wheel and possess inalienable relationships towards their respective existences. Still, there is no necessity for Japan to control China; even if she made such an attempt it is an impossibility. "Open door and equal opportunity" has been and is the policy of Japan in China.

Lord Northcliffe further says:—"A close study of Japanese diplomacy indicates that the war party of Japan is as indifferent in its policy to the keeping of treaties as are many private Japanese traders." which is still existent, is a very detestable state of affairs, not only to Lord Northcliffe, but to every sound-minded Japanese. The Japanese political camps today are divided into three parties—namely, Seiyukai, Kenseikai, and Kokuminto—but not a single one of them supports the military clique or militarism. The Kokuminto Party, of which I am a member, has advocated reduction of the Army for some years, but things have taken a new turn since last year. As a matter of fact, the Seiyukai Ministry, the party at present in power, has followed the principles of the Kokuminto, and passed a Bill for Army reduction in the present year, which proved to be an ironical tribute to Prince Yamagata's funeral, the exponent of Japan's military clique. I wish to make plain here that the remains of the military clique in Japan today are only a shadow which, I do not doubt, those Europeans and Americans who have followed events in Japanese politics have not failed to discover.

It was in 1894 that Japan, through the broad-minded initiative of Great Britain, was able to revise her foreign treaties to one of equal footing. In order to be able to realize this point, Japan had to sacrifice many things in order to preserve the good humour of the Powers, which in the light of today was rather farcical than tragic. During the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars Japan was most observant of the international law. Therefore, when the Great War broke out, and the upright Japanese nation began seeing the attitude of the first-rate Powers towards international law, she was surprised. In short, Lord Northcliffe puts forth the despotism of the military party in rather a magnified form, and has failed to see that the military party has lost its power and has become a thing of the past. This is the great turn in the political affairs of

THE CHRISTIAN TUCHUN.

General Feng's Work in his New Province.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's leading Christian General and newly-appointed Tuchun of Honan Province (until recently of Shensi), is enforcing drastic Christian social reforms in the ancient city of Kaifeng, capital of Honan. The first thing he did was the elimination by force of prostitution in Kaifeng, which he said was the root of all evil and dissipation.

Several hundred prostitutes hurried from the city of Kaifeng upon his arrival, and many more Chinese since-long girls and prostitutes are now migrating to nearby towns. Some of them have fled to Hankow.

"My city must also go dry," is the second reform order that General Feng Yu-hsiang handed out to his subordinates, whom he ordered to initiate a Pussy-Footing campaign in the provincial capital. All liquor shops were first ordered to dispose of all their bottles, failing which they shall be held as disobedient to the law if any are found in their possession.

The Christian General also remarked that all articles of luxury are abominations. He has given a stern command, though not in the form of legislation, against all manner of luxuries, and says he is teaching his people to live a simple and pure life. He will soon be vigorously warring against luxuries in the city, according to his political associates. The general apprehension of the drastic campaign by Tuchun Feng against all the social evils has caused a depression in local trade at Kaifeng, where most shopkeepers are questioning whether it is advisable to continue their business, any of which might as well be branded as "luxury business."

Probably, the greatest fight General Feng Yu-hsiang has yet to encounter is a war against opium-smoking, to which General Feng has already pledged his challenge.

"As long as I am here, I shall do my best to eliminate this curse from my province," is the statement he made to his Chief Secretary. Included among the evils of smoking the Christian General has placed cigarette smoking, which he said should be up-rooted as well.

FOREIGN PROPERTY IN PEKING.

Those who are interested in the progress of foreigners in China, may be glad to know that right of foreigners to hold property in the southern city of Peking long in vigorous dispute, has at last been definitely settled in favour of the foreigners. Many years ago the American Methodist Mission bought a building in the Li Ch'ang, the possession of which was contested, and only gained in the end, by tact and persistence on the part of the purchasers who kept a foreigner on the premises all the time. At last the controversy was abandoned by the Chinese, although the right to occupy premises so bought was never fully conceded, if conceded at all. Some months ago, when it became necessary to rebuild some of the buildings, the question arose in a new form, and every effort was made by the Chinese neighbours to eject the foreign owners—or at least to compel them to accept another site in exchange. This was cheerfully done, as the situation was equally favourable for a chapel—the use designed, and the new locality was on the Shun Chih Men great street. The transaction was effected through the U. S. Legation and the Tsung-li Yamen, and may be considered as a final settlement of a long vexed point, states a correspondent in the N. C. Daily News, Tsung-li Yamen, by the way, sounds rather ancient.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.

SELLING	
Demand	2,714
10 d/s	2,715 1/2
30 d/s	2,716
1 m/s	2,718
1/2 Shanghai	112 1/2
1/2 Singapore	112 1/2
1/2 Japan	122
1/2 India	200 1/2
Demand, India	58 1/2
1/2 San Francisco	58 1/2
1/2 New York	58 1/2
1/2 Java	152
1/2 Marks	Nom
1/2 France	6.60
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING	
1 m/s L/C	2,814
1 m/s D/P	2,814
30 d/s L/C	2,814
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	2,814
30 d/s San Francisco and New York	59 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom
1 m/s France	6.90
5 m/s France	7.00
Demand, Germany	58 1/2
Demand, New York	58 1/2
1/2 Bombay	200 1/2
Demand, Bombay	200 1/2
1/2 Calcutta	200 1/2
Demand, Calcutta	200 1/2
1/2 Yokohama	112 1/2
Demand, Manila	118 1/2
Demand, Singapore	112 1/2
Demand, Batavia	152
1/2 Haiphong	Nom
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	80 1/2
Sovereign	7.53
Sold silver per Tael	—
34 Silver, ready	3 1/2
forward	3 1/2
Bank of England rates	4.43 1/2
New York/London	4.43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	nat
10 "	1 1/2 pm
5 "	3 1/2 dis
Canton sub. coins	18.8 dis

Hongkong, June 14, 1922.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 14d. 12h. 12m.—Pressure is highest over the Bonins. It has increased moderately over N.E. Japan and decreased slightly at Guam. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

A shallow depression is still shown S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 20.33 inches, against an average of 30.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Formosa Channel	S.E. winds, moderate; equally; rain.
2 Hongkong to Gap Rock	moderate; equally; rain.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamooks	generally cloudy, occasional rain.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	generally cloudy, occasional rain.

I. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, June 14, 1922.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Sicilia for Bombay via ports, June 13.—Mr. Tam Wai-tung, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, Miss Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Kung-lip, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Kung-ta, Miss Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Disher, Mrs. A. S. Bastedo, Miss Frieholm, Mr. Wrenmore, Mr. H. S. Milne and Mr. Sullivan.

TIDE TABLE.

14th. to 29th. June, 1922.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Wed. 14	11 35	4 1	11 14	3 54
Thurs. 15	11 39	4 1	11 18	3 58
Fri. 16	11 42	4 1	11 21	3 58
Sat. 17	11 45	4 1	11 24	3 58
Sun. 18	11 48	4 1	11 27	3 58
Mon. 19	11 51	4 1	11 30	3 58
Tues. 20	11 54	4 1	11 33	3 58
Wed. 21	11 57	4 1	11 36	3 58
Thurs. 22	12 0	4 1	11 39	3 58
Fri. 23	12 3	4 1	11 42	3 58
Sat. 24	12 6	4 1	11 45	3 58
Sun. 25	12 9	4 1	11 48	3 58
Mon. 26	12 12	4 1	11 51	3 58
Tues. 27	12 15	4 1	11 54	3 58
Wed. 28	12 18	4 1	11 57	3 58
Thurs. 29	12 21	4 1	12 0	3 58

m. morning a. afternoon

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

PEAK HOTEL

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITKELL, Manager.

THE EUROPE HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.

DANCING AFTER DINNER

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TEA DANCES
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

The Hotel Orchestra under the Direction of
Mr. F. R. Martens.

Telephones in every Room.
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THE EUROPE HOTEL, LTD.
ARTHUR E. ODELL, Manager.

KINGSCLEERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Tel. No. 83. Tel. Add. "Palace."
Two minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. Five minutes by Ferry from Hongkong.
A fine view from every room. Under English management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
Lounge, bar, and a billiard room.
Tea and Mid. rate.
Special arrangements for families on application to
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. June 11	W. L. June 12
Wuchow, West River	+19.50	-2.42	17.10	17.30
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	4.90	4.30
Linkowhoo, North "	+57.00	0	10.60	9.00
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	5.10	4.40
Shaklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	10.50	—



SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer..... 29.67 29.71 29.74

Temperature..... 84 79 82

Humidity..... 83 91 83

Wind Direction..... E NE S

Wind Force..... 2 1 1

Weather..... 0 0 0

Rain..... 0.08 0.00 0.15

Highest open air.....

Temperature on the 13th 85

Lowest open air.....

Temperature on the 14th 79

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, June 14.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time
Peak	Wong's Bay	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	9.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	11.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	12.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	1.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	3.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	4.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	5.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	6.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	9.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	11.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	12.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	1.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	3.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	4.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 min.
Wong's Bay	Peak	5.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. every 15 min.
Peak	Wong's Bay	6.00 a.m. to